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The expedition—comprising besides the leader his two trusty Swiss guides, the cousins Jean Antoine and Louis Carrel, with a less efficient local assistant—was primarily undertaken for the purpose of studying the much discussed questions connected with the affection commonly known as "mountain-sickness," with a view to avoiding, or at least mitigating, its distressing effects on the system, and thus rendering the highest altitudes accessible to scientific exploration. Doubtless, the Himalayas, or even the Peruvian and Chilian Andes with peaks over-topping the giants of Ecuador by upwards of 4000 feet, would have afforded a better field for an exhaustive investigation of this subject. But for reasons that scarcely seem entirely conclusive, Mr. Whymper was induced to select the region of the equatorial Andes, where the very highest summits, such as Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, fall considerably below 21,000 feet. Here, however, the question was attacked from well nigh every standpoint; and in estimating the value of the conclusions arrived at Alpine climbers will, of course, bear in mind that the atmospheric pressure does not continue to decrease uniformly with the altitude, but on the contrary, after about 14,000 or 15,000 feet it begins to diminish in a perceptibly decreasing ratio upwards to the highest points yet reached in any part of the world. Thus between 6000 and 14,000 feet it falls from 29.000 inches (the normal) to 18.000; whereas at 19,600 feet (summit of Cotopaxi) Mr. Whymper still found it no lower than 14.750 inches instead of less than 12 inches as might be expected. Hence

greater importance than at first sight would seem warranted attaches to his results, which mark a distinct turning-point in the study of Alpine hygienics. In summarising these results, prominence is here for the first time rightly given rather to pressure than to altitude; as it is now made abundantly evident that the languor, difficulty of breathing, intense headaches, and other disagreeable symptoms are fundamentally due to the attenuated atmosphere, which, as seen, is not in direct ratio to the altitude. It is noteworthy that some of the effects, such as increased bodily temperature, headache, and accelerated circulation of the blood, were found to be transitory; while others, such as diminished muscular power, indisposition to take food, and disturbance of the respiratory functions, were permanent—that is, permanent at low pressures. The former are attributed to the disturbance of the equilibrium between the inner gases and the *milieu* caused by diminished outward pressure, and consequently disappear according as the equilibrium is gradually re-established; hence these acute troubles may perhaps be "escaped by taking pains to avoid abrupt diminution of pressure. . . . But from the effects on respiration none can escape. In every country and at all times they will impose limitations upon the range of man [ballooning, for instance]; and those persons in the future who, either in pursuit of knowledge or in quest of fame, may strive to reach the loftiest summits of the earth, will find themselves confronted by augmenting difficulties which they will have to meet with constantly diminishing powers."

Apart from the main object of the expedition, an experienced observer like Mr. Whymper could not fail to collect much valuable information about the country itself, which, though frequently visited even by illustrious travellers, is really still very little known. In fact, not a few of the popular delusions for which Humboldt and some others of these illustrious travellers have made themselves responsible are here ruthlessly dispelled. Such is the myth of the condor soaring above the highest peaks of the Cordilleras, and darting in an instant from the dome of Chimborazo to the coast of the Pacific, 120 miles distant! The fact is that the condor probably never visits the Pacific coast at all, and certainly never ranges higher than about 16,000 feet on the flanks of the Sierras. Such also is the famous story of the fire-proof fishes living in underground reservoirs, ejected in thousands from fiery craters and reaching the plains alive, after being washed some 18,000 or 19,000 feet down the slopes of Cotopaxi.

"Fish cannot emerge in this rough manner from boiling water or from superheated steam alive, and with their skins intact. Yet I do not like to abandon all belief in this pet story of childhood, as wonderful in its way as the history of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. Possibly after some eruptions and earthquakes large numbers of these fish have been found out of water, but this would not prove ejection by or from the volcanoes."

More surprising is it to find Humboldt, Boassingault, and others at fault with regard to the snow line and to glaciers which they

were unable to discover, though glaciation is a conspicuous feature of the Ecuador Andes. The statements of his precursors seemed "quite incomprehensible" to Mr. Whymper, who had no difficulty in determining the presence of large and numerous glaciers in this region.

"They attain their greatest size upon Antisana, Cayambe, and Chimborazo, and there are considerable ones upon Altar, Carhuairazo, Cotacachi, Illiniza, Tara-urcu, and Sincholagua. The glaciers upon Antisana were thicker, and the crevasses in them were larger, than any we saw elsewhere. Upon Cayambe I counted twelve," &c.

All the highest summits were scaled, and their altitudes again carefully taken, with results differing considerably not only from the estimates of Humboldt and the other pioneer explorers, but even from the more accurate measurements of more recent observers, such as Reiss and Stübel. Thus Chimborazo is reduced from 20,703 to 20,498 feet; Cotopaxi is raised from 19,498 to 19,613; Antisana is also promoted from 18,885 to 19,335, and so on. A more startling rectification, requiring a thorough revision of the map of Ecuador, was the discovery of a distinct range hitherto ignored or undetermined, though running some sixty-five miles north and south at a mean altitude of nearly 15,000 feet, and now for the first time named the "Pacific Range of Ecuador."

These were certainly notable performances for an excursion of little over half a year. But they were not all; and partly by the simple device of a lantern placed as a trap in his bedroom, his "best nocturnal collector," as he calls it, Mr. Whymper succeeded in making such a harvest of beetles and the like, that their description and classification, largely by the late Mr. H. W. Bates, had to be relegated to a "Supplementary Appendix," forming of itself a good-sized volume. But not every bedroom can boast of such entomological treasures as "The Ninth of October" at Guayaquil, where the traveller spent a fortnight on the return journey, and

"where, although in a certain sense solitary, I was never without company. The wonderful exuberance of life chased away drowsiness, and when sleep came, one's very dreams were tropical. Doves of mice galloped about at night, and swarms of minute ants pervaded everything. The harsh gnawings of voracious rats were subdued by the softer music of the tender mosquito. These, the indigenous inhabitants, were supplemented by a large floating population; and, in all, I collected fifty species of vermin in a single room. A few selections are given in the accompanying plate from 'my bed-fellows at Guayaquil.'"

The almost unrivalled draughtsman, Mr. E. Wilson, has surpassed himself in the preparation of this plate, which contains as many as thirty-five specimens, so daintily drawn and skilfully grouped as to produce no sense of crowding or confusion. Equal skill is displayed in the reproduction of the ethnological objects, of which there is a very large assortment, ranging from chert spear and arrow heads, to the curious star-shaped stones, which have never before been described by any traveller, and the purpose of which can only be conjectured.

"All belong to a type which is numerous in

Ecuador, and they should not, perhaps, be classed either as ornaments, weapons, or implements. I call them stars in stone. They were found everywhere between Ibarra and Riobamba, and became embarrassing by their very quantity. The majority have six rays (and none have more) proceeding symmetrically from the centre, and the whole are fashioned alike on each side. A certain number have only five rays, and occasional examples are irregular in shape. All are pierced by a hole, which has been drilled from the two sides, and the size of this varies considerably. In dimensions they range from three to five inches in diameter, and from three-quarters of an inch to two inches in thickness. Their weight is from five to twenty ounces. The larger part are made from basalt rock and gabbro. Objects of this class were also cast in metal, but these are now rarely met with in Ecuador. . . . It seems to me more likely that they were to the Children of the Sun symbols of the luminary that they worshipped, than that they were employed by the natives for breaking each other's heads."

Both in its forms and ornamental embellishments much of the pottery greatly resembles some of the specimens figured in Reiss and Stübel's *Necropolis of Ancon*. There are, indeed, characteristic differences, supporting the view elsewhere expressed by this writer on the independent development of the various Central and South American cultures; but it seems, at the same time, evident enough that the industrial arts of the Muiscas (Colombia), Quiteños (Ecuador), and Atacameños (Peru), were all subjected at different times to Inca influences, just as those of the Mayas (Yucatan) and Quichés (Guatemala), were affected by direct contact with the Toltecs and Aztecs of the Mexican plateau.

Interspersed throughout the book are numerous shrewd remarks on the social and moral condition of the Hispano-American populations of Ecuador; and here the author finds ample scope for indulgence in a decidedly rich vein of humour. Speaking of their ingrained indolence, the author remarks that

"Among their other salient peculiarities one may point out that punctuality, which is esteemed a virtue by some, they seem to consider a pernicious vice. Their inveterate habit of procrastination, and use of the word *mañana*, has been a theme upon which everyone has written who has dealt with Ecuador. Nothing is to be done *to-day*. Everything is *promised for to-morrow*; and, when the morrow arrives, it will be promised for *mañana* again. The equality of temperature, and the equality in the length of the days, and the presumption that to-morrow will be like to-day, in my opinion has much to do with this: 'It would be good for these people,' said Jean-Antoine [Carrel], 'to have a winter.' The Alpine peasant, well acquainted with its inconveniences and hardships, felt that upon the whole they acted beneficially by promoting habits of industry and forethought."

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become effaced, and then refusing payment, a profitable arrangement—for the banks.

Among the maps there is a facsimile reprint of part of Maldonado's Province of Quito (1750); and intending travellers will be glad to know that, in connexion with this work, Mr. Whympers has issued a treatise in convenient form on the use of the aneroid barometer.

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(Sampson Low.)

THE announcement of a biography of Lord Salisbury by Dr. Traill, which appeared with the earlier volumes of the Queen's Prime Ministers, was one that pleasantly excited, without in the least gratifying, the political reader's curiosity. It raised him, to use a perhaps apocryphal phrase of Lord Salisbury's own, to a state of "animated expectancy." Being by Dr. Traill, the book was in a manner defined as to its form: it would be elegant and clear in its style, interesting in its discussion, and Tory in its sentiments; but being about Lord Salisbury it was as to its matter indefinite; for if ever there was a statesman of whom biography in his lifetime must be premature, he is the present prime minister. Still in mid-career, he occupies a position which almost disarms criticism and forces it to abdicate its functions in favour either of panegyric or of cavil; his public life is not ripe for treatment more permanent than that of a monthly magazine, and his private life, fortunately for himself, is almost unknown. In vain the biographer sighs for personal details; in vain he forages for private letters; in vain he criticises recent events, which the reader has not yet learnt to discuss with temper, or remoter years, which politicians have forgotten and students have not yet approached. More blest than some, Lord Salisbury has succeeded, by fortune or contrivance, in preserving the privacy of his leisure hours. He neither reads the Scriptures to admiring worshippers, nor indulges the transitory expositions of the railway station. If it amuses him to make smells or to blow himself up, it is done in the seclusion of his laboratory. Long ago he is supposed to have contributed to journals and reviews, but his contributions were anonymous. His name does not figure on the covers of magazines, nor his signature at the foot of post-cards. The journalist and the paragraph-man are not about his bed and about his path, nor do they spy out any of his ways. Of Lord Salisbury personally there is little to tell; and that little Dr. Traill, with rare and admirable reticence, has elected to pass by. Lord Salisbury is to be known in Blue-books, in his place in the Upper House, and in his unfrequent appearances on platforms. This is the aspect in which this book presents him. But as a prime minister he is still youthful, and not more than middle-aged as a statesman; and the consequence is that, so far as the record of fact is concerned, Dr. Traill is obliged to beat out his few ingots into rather thin foil. With the exception of the crisis of 1867, it is only within the last

fifteen years that it has much mattered what Lord Salisbury said or did. The result is that Dr. Traill is principally concerned with the reform question of 1866 and 1867, the Russian policy of Lord Beaconsfield's administration, and the Conservative Government of 1885; and more—even in regard to these matters he gives us rather an essay upon the development, and perhaps the decadence, of Conservatism than a critical biography of the personal policy of Lord Salisbury.

We are, however, none the worse for that. Dr. Traill's style would make more commonplace criticisms attractive, and for the interest of his opinions we would condone a far less meritorious manner. It is a curious thing that the best, if not the only literary apologists of the present Conservative party are writers who are not more than half in sympathy with it. They adjust their theories to facts in so leisurely a fashion that they are always about a generation behind the party to which they affect to belong. Their hearts still go out to a Toryism that has become historical; and they are so busy in demonstrating a sort of apostolical succession and transmission of virtue from Pitt and Canning to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, that they leave us in doubt whether they mean to mask present heterodoxy under the cloak of retrospective zeal, or to avert their eyes from modern democratic conservatism in the mute suffering of a refined despair. But whatever the motive the result is much the same; they defend a party to which they hardly belong. They go on marking time in the most exact and philosophic manner, and then betray a saddened surprise to find that their party, meantime, has unconcernedly marched away. This is something the position of Dr. Traill. Of the Act of 1867 itself, he cannot think without genuine distress. He calls it roundly "the great betrayal"; and in speculating upon the motives of the Conservative leader, he speaks of "the casuistry of surrender." As Lord Cranborne left the cabinet on this very question, there is an abundant appropriateness in discussing and discussing adversely Mr. Disraeli's conversion to household suffrage. Two questions, however, will obtrude themselves in the midst of Dr. Traill's very interesting argument—is he or is he not for democracy now, and does he or does he not maintain the political sincerity of Mr. Disraeli then? Like all devotees of the *cultus disraeliticus*, he distinguishes "the *volle face* of 1867" from "the *gran rifiuto* of 1846," and finds that excusable, to say the least of it, in Mr. Disraeli, which is sheer iniquity in Sir Robert Peel. He says:

"Substantially there were and are but two issues to be determined with respect to Peel's policy in 1846. Was it politically right to substitute Free Trade for Protection? Was Peel the right man to effect the substitution? . . . that one great and knotty question of political casuistry, which is most prominent, which is in fact the question of questions in Lord Derby's case, does not arise at all in Peel's. It may be stated in the one sentence, *What concessions is it lawful and wise for a statesman to make to the political principles of his adversaries in the interests of his own creed?* When Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws, he had *ipso facto*

and avowedly to lay aside the creed of a Protectionist. When Mr. Disraeli introduced household suffrage, he not only did not abandon the principles of Conservatism, but he professed to be taking the course by which, in the peculiar circumstances of the situation, those principles would best be promoted or perhaps could alone be defended. . . . With Peel it is possible to adopt a short method. The power which he received from the Conservative electors was given him expressly to defend Protection. He used it to establish Free Trade. Politically that may have been wise, patriotic, self-sacrificing, what you will; personally it was immoral and dishonourable. No such charge as this could have been brought against the authors of the Reform Act of 1867. They had received no specific mandate from the Conservative electorate to resist any reduction of the franchise, or even to insist that reduction should not go beyond a specified point . . . the Government which succeeded to power in 1866 were clothed with full moral authority to make, in the name and on the behalf of the Conservative Party throughout the country, such terms with Democracy as might to them, the negotiators, seem best calculated to avert or to mitigate, or, if neither of these operations were in their judgment possible, to postpone any dangers with which, from the point of view of Conservatism, our institutions might be threatened."

On this it is only possible to observe that, if this were indeed the view which Disraeli took of his mission (and for Lord Derby there is even less to be said), it is difficult to see how he is to be made out the superior of Peel in personal morality and honour; and if it correctly indicates Dr. Traill's own attitude towards that democracy, which the Conservative party called fully armed into existence, then he is probably right in thinking that all that can be done with this Frankenstein is to write academic proofs of its descent from "topboot Toryism."

A large but, for the sake of its intrinsic interest, not too large a part of the book is thus devoted to 1867, not, indeed, specifically from Lord Cranborne's point of view, but in a temper which probably is not far from his then and now. Another considerable section describes with much lucidity the Eastern policy of the administration of 1874. Casuistry seems to have a charm for Dr. Traill; he certainly handles it with an artist's touch, and debates the question of Lord Salisbury's denial of the secret Anglo-Russian agreement in 1878 with some sense and more subtlety. Of the account prematurely given in the *Globe* of the terms of his agreement Lord Salisbury said, in his place in the House of Lords, that it was "wholly unauthentic and not deserving of the confidence" of the House. Of this answer Dr. Traill says at once, that it was one "calculated and intended to throw the inquirer off the scent," but he proceeds to defend it by remarking:

"The question is one which lies outside the ordinary ethics of private conduct, and belongs to the casuistry of public duty. That it is one on which people may fairly agree to differ will be admitted, I think, by all, save those who have wholly failed to appreciate its difficulties. It should suffice to remind these last that when A asks B for information which he has no right to obtain, and when silence on the part of B would amount to giving A that information to which he has no right, a situation arises in which such a reply as Lord Salisbury's finds precedent in an answer, given in analogous

circumstances by a man of honour so unimpeachable as Sir Walter Scott. And, for my part, I do not hesitate to avow my opinion that a statesman who, so situated, should deliberately prefer to sacrifice what he conceived to be the highest interests of State to his private scruples would deserve that his head should be first crowned for his fidelity to his own conscience, and then struck off for treason to his country."

This vivacious view, considerably easier to act upon than to avow, may be in political ethics right enough. If an ambassador may lie abroad for the good of his country, why may not a foreign secretary—*splendide mendax*—do so at home? Yet perhaps there remains a happier and a better way, the way of evasion. Dr. Traill cannot have forgotten how, when Lady Waldegrave played A to Mr. Disraeli's B in the above alphabetical case, the latter beamed upon her indiscretion with one of his most inscrutable smiles, ejaculated tenderly, "Oh, you darling!" and passed on. Now if only Lord Salisbury could have hit upon the parliamentary equivalent for "darling—"

To Dr. Traill, Lord Salisbury is, and perhaps rightly is, before all things a foreign minister. Of his home policy he has little that is good to say.

"European courts and cabinets," says he rather finely, "must know that to whatever external forces of restraint or deflection his foreign policy, like that of all other English ministers, may be exposed, there is no public man in England who stands surety for English interests and English honour under heavier recognisances of blood and name. Nor can it be doubted that to the better informed and more educated body of Lord Salisbury's countrymen this constitutes the chief source of their contentment with his rule."

But of his party and of his cabinet the criticism is severe.

"Its legislative record is still incomplete, and the time therefore has not yet arrived for a final review of its performances in this kind, though it is not even now too soon to say that the judgment which awaits its legislation from the voice of all those who refuse to allow Opportunism to define Conservatism can by no possibility be wholly favourable."

Lord Cranborne had prophesied that, if the Conservatives accepted the Reform Bill of 1867, they would be committing political suicide.

"Those who," says his biographer, "looking round the House of Commons to-day and seeing that the benches opposite those occupied by the Liberals, seem still pretty well filled, are disposed to sneer at this prophecy as falsified, must be simply in the unhappy—or is it happy?—case of those to whom words supply as much mental and moral sustenance as facts. There is, indeed, 'a Conservative party,' and the statesman who uttered the above prediction has lived to lead it, but no one knows better than its leader that its true name is not Conservative, but Opportunist, and that the one principle upon which true Conservatism in any age and in any country must depend for its vitality disappeared finally from English politics in 1867."

From which it would appear that Dr. Traill, like Keene's old Scotchwoman, "whiles has his doots o' the meenister."

J. A. HAMILTON.

Poems by the late William Caldwell Roscoe.
Edited by his daughter, Elizabeth Mary Roscoe. (Macmillans.)

THIS reissue of Mr. Caldwell Roscoe's poems leaves one with our old impression that Mr. Roscoe is a poet best represented in an anthology. He was a poet. His song was of the true fount, but it was very slender. In single sonnets, in many a detached passage, he gives us satisfying delight; but his poetry is not full enough in body to hold one in the bulk. Its colour is too elusive, its fragrance too volatile. It seems the poetry of a man whose blood ran a little too thin, whose refinement was a little too refined, whose gentleness was a little too gentle. A voice "low and sweet" is an excellent thing in a poet as well as in woman, but it can be pitched so low that it is hard to catch its *timbre*. It was so with Mr. William Caldwell Roscoe, though it is noticeable that, in his descent from literary parentage, he marks a distinct advance in poetical power. Indeed, the Roscoe family are a rare instance of literary power being cumulative from one generation to the next. Usually, as one well knows, this is by no means the case. William Roscoe, so ardently commemorated by Washington Irving, wrote that sonnet on leaving his books which breathes so real a sorrow that it will long keep his memory green. In William Stanley Roscoe the voice grew stronger, though in no such degree as we next hear it in the sonnets of his son whose poems lie before us.

These were first collected by his son-in-law, Mr. William Hutton, who prefaced them with a memoir and criticism of great interest. Mr. Hutton, if I remember aright, laid special stress on Mr. Roscoe's critical essays, which he at the same time also collected. These, indeed, show a critical gift of the calm Arnoldian order, and possess a real distinction of treatment. They would bear reprinting entire much better than the poems, of which a small selection would do Mr. Roscoe greater justice.

Miss Roscoe hesitated, she tells us, whether to print the two plays of "Eliduke" and "Violenzia" entire, or to represent them by selections. She has chosen the former course. Perhaps it was the best, for plays, of all forms of writing, are ill-represented by selection. At the same time "Violenzia," the maturer of the two dramas, would have been more than sufficient; for though in that Mr. Roscoe shows a real dramatic hold of his hero, Earl Ethel, yet the drama in his hands was more a Shakspearean convention than an instinctive vehicle of expression. All through the phrasing is almost painfully Shakspearean, though none the less often forcible and beautiful:

"Look, how the heavy-foliaged elm-trees stand,
Like clustered pictures in the western sky;
And there a fainter blue doth still betray
Where bright Apollo had his bedding-place.
High overhead the angels light their lamps,
And with rich gifts and precious influence
Walk the night-wandering winds. Look up,
my Ethel!
When on the glances of the upturned eye
The plumed thoughts take travel, and ascend
Through the unfathomable purple mansions,

Threading the golden fires, and ever climbing
As if 'twere homewards winging,—at such time
The native soul, distrammelled of dim earth,
Doth know herself immortal, and sits light
Upon her temporal perch."

Mr. Roscoe's best-known sonnet is probably that beginning—

"Like a musician that with flying finger
Startles the voice of some new instrument."

I will quote one less familiar, of no less beauty—an Amiel-like sigh of frustration:

"The bubble of the silver-springing waves,
Castalian music, and that flattering sound,
Low rustling of the loved Apollian leaves,
With which my youthful hair was to be crowned,
Grow dimmer in my ears; while Beauty grieves
Over her votary, less frequent found,
And, not untouched by storms, my life-boat
heaves
Through the splashed ocean-water, outward
bound.
And as the leaning mariner, his hand
Clasped on his ear, strives trembling to reclaim
Some loved lost echo from the fleeting strand,
So lean I back to the poetic land;
And in my heart a sound, a voice, a name
Hangs, as above the lamp hangs the expiring
flame."

It is the paradox of such natures to best express themselves in the very sigh in which they mourn the impossibility of expression.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

DAISIES FROM OLD-WORLD FIELDS.

Marguerites du Temps passé. Par Mme. James Darmesteter, née Mary Robinson. (Paris: Armand Collin & Cie.)

POETRY, history, biography, fiction—Mme. Darmesteter has already shown a versatile pen when writing in her native English; and now she sends us over a book of stories written in French, and mainly in the French of a day long since gone by. How enterprising and full of courage these ladies are!

Of course it is easy to nickname any attempt to revive an obsolete form of language, and "Wardour-street English" is a taking term. But, after all, a nicknamed thing may be a very good thing—just as, to the expert, even Wardour-street may yield treasure. Though it be doubtless true that Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar" would have gained by being written in the idiom of his own time, yet Chatterton's Rowley poems are not only beautiful in themselves, but, in their singular superiority to his unarchaic verse, suggest the most curious literary problems. Balzac's *Contes Drolatiques* are supremely clever. Kingsley's *Heroes* is one of the best children's books ever written. Mme. Darmesteter has good precedent, therefore, and need stand in fear of no nicknames. Her "Wardour-street French"—if one may transplant the epithet—is graceful and facile, not so archaic as to necessitate a glossary, but deriving from its semi-obsolete form a certain pleasurable quaintness.

That the antique spirit is invariably maintained throughout, I shall not say—though it is, no doubt, venturing on dangerous ground to question the perfect "historic sense" of one who has so fully "given her proofs" in history as Mme. Darmesteter. Perrette de Villequier, for instance, "aged

fifteen years or thereabouts," and writing at Châlons in 1446, describes the Duchess of Burgundy thus: "This duchess was of the nation of the Portuguese; low of stature, dark and fat, as are usually the women of her race. And me-seemed that her eyes, which were too black, had a smell of garlic." Did girls of fifteen, in 1446, talk so glibly of "race," and was there so much "modernity" in their metaphors? Again, had the artistic temperament been so well analysed in 1518 that the Duchess Margaret of Austria would naturally have spoken thus to her peccant architect at Brou: "We forgive you because you are a great artist, and because we know that men of genius are no better than little children in the affairs of this world?" Is not this rather the speech of 1830 than that of 1518? And one or two notes seem similarly to jar in "Philippe le Cat" and "l'Aventure d'Antonio."

But these are trifles; nor certainly shall I reproach Mme. Darmesteter for the English, rather than French, feeling for poetical justice, which impels her to mete out final punishment to Mathieu de Marquilliers for his cowardly abandonment of poor pitiful Alipz. Pessimism, the very clever M. Jules Lemaitre has lately told us—told us rather as an axiom than as matter of argument—is the artistic standpoint from which to survey life. It is certainly the French artistic standpoint. We English like to see a rascal getting his deserts; and that position, too, is quite artistically defensible.

But a word as to the contents of this volume—as to the separate daisies from old-world fields gathered by Mme. Darmesteter into her posy. They are partly almost purely historical—as, for instance, the story of Mme. de la Roche, who loved too well a certain brother of Brantôme, Captain Bourdeille, and died of her love—and partly what may be called historical novelettes: "Philippe le Cat," a tale of Joan of Arc's days; "La vraie Ystoire de Blanche-Rose et de la belle Sybille," who again for her love came to a sad end; "Alipz," who, poor child, is thrown out to the drunken soldiery, in 1382, as a hare might be thrown among a pack of curs; and "Les Ballades de la Dauphine," the sad story of Margaret of Scotland, wife of that grim Dauphin afterwards known in history as Louis XI. The sixteenth-century tale of "La Giroflée," borrowed from the "Novella of Messer Giov. Batt. Giral di Cinthio," has already been well told in verse by Mme. Darmesteter under the title of "The Red Clove."

"How sweet, how sweet it is," sings Alfred de Vigny, "to listen to the stories of the past"; and, though these gathered daisies are, for the most part, not joyous at all, suggesting rather the flowers of Proserpine's garden than of the open sunlit fields and bright free air, yet it would be unjust to deny that in their sadness too there is something sweet.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

Canon and Text of the Old Testament. By Prof. Franz Buhl. Translated by the Rev. John Macpherson. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.)

A TRANSLATOR is, in a very real sense, an author. He takes into his mind the thoughts of the book which he is to translate; he masters them, and then gives them expression in accordance with the idiomatic usage of the language into which he is translating. He should not paraphrase, nor should he transliterate. He is under moral obligation to do his work accurately, and to truthfully reproduce his author's thought. If he is false to his trust, he not only wrongs his author, but he also sins against his readers, and betrays all who confidently trust him. Alas, it often happens that translators do not feel the weight of responsibility which rests upon them, and as a result inferior, if not worthless, translations are produced. The book which we are considering is an excellent example of how lightly some men regard this responsibility.

Dr. Buhl occupies the chair at the University of Leipzig made vacant by the death of one of the most distinguished Hebrew scholars of the century—Dr. Delitzsch. His book is clear, critical, and scholarly, and is a valuable addition to the literature on the subject which it treats. It is very much to be regretted that the translation comes far short of doing justice to this meritorious and excellent work.

There are a score or more of typographical errors, (1) some of which either render sentences unintelligible, or make them sin against good English, while (2) others by making false statements impugn the scholarship of the learned author. Only a few examples can here be given: (1) In order to make an involved sentence intelligible "two" (p. 199, l. 10) must be read in place of "has." See also p. 157, l. 6, where instead of "translation" read "translator." P. 55, l. 30, "the list of contents show," &c.; also p. 42, l. 26, "for the occurrence referred must have," &c. Such mistakes are numerous. (2) On p. 100, l. 2, we read, "for even then the substitution of ירויה for ירויה must have become very general practice." Every scholar knows that this never was the practice. The author makes the very opposite statement. On p. 82 the author speaks of different editions of the Hebrew Bible, and desires to mention those of Hahn and of Theile, but he is made to say "the edition of Hahn and Theile."

Mistranslations.—The plea of "typographical errors" may, as a mantle of charity, cover such mistakes as are mentioned above, but it will not suffice to excuse the many erroneous translations which show either culpable carelessness or absolute ignorance. The entire book is honeycombed with mistranslations which not only give inadequate statements of what the author says, but also often misrepresent him. It is impossible, in this article, to make mention of all the many erroneous translations, but a few may be given by way of illustration and proof of the statement just made.

On p. 32 (§ 9) we read:

"The actual facts of history to which the unfortunately too rare witnesses made use of in the preceding sections point, have often necessitated the setting aside of conceptions at which men had arrived in a half *a priori* way from accepted theories, the pre-supposition of which, as a rule, was that the Old Testament canon must have been collected by a single authoritative act, which had most likely taken place at an early period."

The original German is:

"Die geschichtliche Wirklichkeit, auf welche die in den vorhergehenden §§ benutzten, leider nur spärlich vorhandenen Zeugnisse hinweisen, hat oft Darstellungen den Platz räumen müssen, zu denen man auf halb apriorischen Wege, von bestimmten Theorien aus, gelangte, und deren Voraussetzung in der Regel war, dass der alttestamentliche Kanon durch einen einzigen autoritativen, möglichst frühe geschehenen Akt gesammelt sein müsse."

Which we may translate thus:

"It is unfortunate that only the few witnesses, which we have mentioned in the foregoing sections, are now extant. These witnesses point to historical realities which often had to give place to representations which were reached in a half *a priori* way by men who started from definite theories. The supposition on which these representations usually rested was, that the canon of the Old Testament must have been collected, at a very early date, by a single authoritative act."

On pp. 33—35 the author treats of the well known, and until recent times generally accepted, theory which represents the canon as having been formed by "The Great Synagogue." After discussing this theory fully, and stating his objections to it, he is made to draw the following meaningless conclusion:

"Hence it cannot be supposed that the idea was ever entertained of connecting the Great Synagogue with what is properly regarded as the formation of the prophetic canon."

The author's conclusion really was:

"Consequently, when the formation of the prophetic canon is correctly understood, the Great Synagogue cannot for a moment be considered as connected with such formation."

In the first sentence of § 30, on p. 90, we read "which are no longer extant," given as a translation of "die uns selbst unzugänglich sind." Thus, the author is made to declare that certain well known MSS. are no longer extant. "For the Law cannot be satisfactorily translated" (denn das Gesetz lässt sich nicht befriedigend übertragen) is rendered (p. 109, l. 31) "for the Law cannot be translated with impunity." P. 205, l. 15, "eckigen 'Tam' schrift" is translated "somewhat rectangular 'Tam' writing," instead of "angular 'Tam' script." "Über Luthers Hand-bibel," &c., is rendered (p. 84, l. 7) "On Luther's manual edition," &c.

On p. 100, l. 27, "übelklingend" (ill-sounding, or coarse) is rendered "unlucky." At the bottom of p. 168, the translator speaks of a time when certain translations of the Bible "had been transmitted orally, and were still in a fluid state." On p. 241, he speaks of the "condition of the text in the post-Christian times." One can suppose that

he intends the first centuries after Christ, but the phrase properly means the time after the Christian era, which is nonsense. "Eine Federzeichnung der Sprache" is rendered (p. 210, l. 5) "a sketch with the pen of speech," and thus the meaning of the sentence is lost. This list of mis-translations could be extended almost indefinitely.

The English used.—The translator is very unfortunate in his use of English. He is enamoured of the German construction of sentences. He uses English words, but seems to think in German, and as a result there is often great indefiniteness and uncertainty as to what he is really trying to express. For samples of his style see quotations in the preceding paragraph. Space will permit the addition of only a sentence or two more. On p. 165 we read:

"Only the unfortunately incomplete Collection of Variations by Vercellone affords a valuable contribution to a future reconstruction of the Vulgate text, especially in this way, that these variations show how many fragments of the old Latin translations, therefore, from the LXX. have been intruded into the Vulgate."

The translator does not seem to get any grip on his author's thought, and often simply substitutes English words for German, regardless of the idiomatic differences of the two languages. For example, on p. 232 we read: "In the form in which the Old Testament Textual criticism is presently conducted, it is a young phenomenon." What the author actually says is: "In der Gestalt, in welcher die alttestamentliche Textkritik gegenwärtig getrieben wird, ist sie eine junge Erscheinung." That is to say, "Textual criticism, as it is at present conducted, is of recent appearance."

Wrong References.—This book is nearly as faulty in its citations as in its renderings. The fourth edition of Bleek's *Einleitung* (a one volume book) is quoted as vol. iv. (see p. 23, l. 18; 28, l. 24). It is often referred to without indicating the edition (p. 71, l. 7; 112, l. 17, &c.); and it is also called Wellhausen-Bleek, *Einleitung* (see p. 115, l. 33; 139, l. 31, and often). One might suppose that the references were to three different books. The 3rd edition of Eichorn's *Einleitung* is quoted as vol. iii. (see p. 54, l. 14). On p. 98, l. 32 the reference to "p. 134" should read "pages 1—34." "Irenaeus, *adv. Haeres.* § 52" (on page 155) should be "Irenaeus—see § 52." Such mistakes are found all through the book.

While the original work is intended for the scholar, yet, on account of its many references, it is also of inestimable value as a guide to the student. Such misleading citations as are mentioned above make this translation a "blind guide," which may at any time lead us astray. It is very unfortunate that the author should have received his first introduction to the English-speaking world through such a translation.

To write an adverse criticism of any literary work is, for me, an ungrateful task; and yet justice to an author who is misrepresented and justice to my English fellow students seemed to call for a review of this book.

F. A. REMLEY.

NOVELS.

Melmoth the Wanderer. By Charles Robert Maturin. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

A Man and a Brother. By Mrs. Herbert Martin. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

Eternal Enmity. By Francis Francis. In 2 vols. (White.)

A Vicar's Wife. By Evelyn Dickinson. (Methuen)

£50 for a Wife. By A. L. Glyn. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

Dunwell Parva. By Reginald Lucas. (Frederick Warne.)

Victory at Last. By E. G. May. (Elliot Stock.)

The Old Stone House, and other Stories. By Anna Katherine Green. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Melmoth the Wanderer had in its day a wonderful popular vogue; but it had also the still better fortune to win the enthusiastic admiration of various distinguished persons both in England and on the Continent. Many years after its publication Baudelaire, whose sombre genius had something in common with Maturin's, wrote of that

"Célèbre voyageur Melmoth, la grand création satanique du révérend Maturin"; and asked, "Quoi de plus grand, quoi de plus puissant relativement à la pauvre humanité que ce pâle et ennuyé Melmoth?"

Baudelaire's enthusiasm might have been counted upon, but Balzac went further, and placed *Melmoth* among the masterpieces.

"Il fut en effet la type du Don Juan de Molière, du Faust de Goethe, du Manfred de Byron, et du Melmoth de Maturin. Grands images tracées par les plus grands génies de l'Europe."

Probably to most readers nowadays these eulogies will seem overcharged and almost incomprehensible. They will feel that Melmoth, with the eyes which used to frighten Thackeray and his school companions, is far too melodramatically elaborated to be impressively satanic; and the comparison to the heroes of Molière, Goethe, and Byron will strike them as hardly less than a judgement *saugrenu*. But it is not only unfavourable comparisons that are odious, and if *Melmoth* be considered on its own merits it must be regarded as a very remarkable example of weird and sombre invention. Maturin had not the shaping instinct: his famous romance, with its various narratives intertwined, like the stories in *The Thousand and One Nights*, is irritatingly deficient in form; but the fertility of *outré* imagination, the command of all the resources of physical and mental horror, and the lurid picturesqueness which dominates such parts of the book as those devoted to the madhouse and the Spanish convent combine to make it one of the most striking works of the small school to which it belongs. Mrs. Radcliffe's novels, Beckford's *Vathek*, which is still read, and M. G. Lewis's *Monk*, which is all but forgotten, are in all qualities of construction immeasurably superior to *Melmoth*; but Maturin's power as a novelist of passion puts him in a place apart. It is not likely, perhaps it is not even desirable, that his

popularity should be revived; for his art, with all its power, lacked coherence and sanity. That he was in his way a master cannot, however, be denied; and now that there is once more a demand for pure romance, *Melmoth* will be read with interest, though perhaps with some wonder at the taste of the last generation but one. The introductory memoir gives a very realisable impression of Maturin's curious personality, and the bibliography, with its collection of contemporary criticisms, seems to have been carefully compiled.

Mrs. Herbert Martin has written several exceedingly good novels, and her latest book is not excelled by any of its predecessors. Those who read a novel for the sake of the story alone may wish that the author's reference to the parallelism between *A Man and a Brother* and Mr. Besant's *Armored of Lyonesse* had been put into a postscript instead of a prefatory note; but the secret of Gordon Monro's share in the work of his brother Julius, the fashionable portrait painter, is a tolerably open one; and in the guessing of it fairly shrewd readers will hardly need the clue supplied. Gordon Monro is an interesting and pathetic figure. Robbed of hope and energy by the false charge which has clouded his youth, he falls back upon the stimulants and opiates which drive him quickly down the slope to Avernus; and when he accepts his brother's contemptuous offer—contemptuous because it could only have been made to a man who was regarded as thoroughly degraded—Gordon feels, and not unreasonably, that Avernus has been reached, and that there is no re-treading the upward path. Seeing that the stories of Mr. Besant and Mrs. Martin were written quite independently of each other, it is rather interesting to note that both writers reverse what might be called the obvious method of presentation. In *A Man and a Brother* as in *Armored of Lyonesse* two men co-operate in a disgraceful deception; and in each story the weight of crushing shame and remorse is felt, not by the man who plans the fraud and reaps the profits of it, but by the poor wretch who in his need has sold his soul, or rather given it away. There is a fine subtlety of truthfulness in Mrs. Martin's rendering of the attitudes of Julius and Gordon Monro when they become aware that Marjorie Fletcher has discovered their secret. Gordon is crushed, not because he feels his degradation for the first time, but because Marjorie's knowledge accentuates and emphasises his own consciousness: Julius is simply annoyed and, in a mild way, discomfited, as he might be by the non-arrival of an important letter or parcel. It is rather a pity that in one passage certainly—and it may be thought in more than one—Mrs. Martin spoils a fine study by exaggeration and over-colouring. In the scene in the cave at Shellford essential truth is sacrificed, partly to sentimental prettiness and partly to the necessity for filling out a third volume; but probably no one knows this better than Mrs. Martin herself. Faultless novels are few, and they are not always entertaining. *A Man and a Brother* is not faultless; but with all faults, named and unnamed, it is a capital story.

Mark Twain in one of his sketches tells us of a novelist whose "mind was a chaos and that chaos in a state of extravagant activity." It would not be easy to hit upon a better description of what must have been the condition of the mind of Mr. Francis Francis while engaged in the writing of *Eternal Enmity*. The book seems to aim at being blood-curdling: it succeeds only in being utterly bewildering. It also seems to aim at being in some way edifying, for the title is explained by the citation on the first page of the words from Genesis addressed to the serpent: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed"; but though the principal character ends a very objectionable career by becoming a veritable serpent, it is by no means easy—as a matter of fact it is impossible—to discover what Mr. Francis is driving at. If a book is not entertaining and not instructive, and not thrilling in a convincing sort of way, there is something wrong about it; and there is a good deal that is wrong about *Eternal Enmity*.

The Rev. Markham Fletcher in Miss Dickinson's clever story, *A Vicar's Wife*, is a masterpiece of caustic portraiture. It may perhaps be a little too caustic for perfect dramatic art. The author holds a brief for the prosecution, and the forensic presentation of character has its limitations, but there can be no doubt as to the skill and energy with which Miss Dickinson conducts her case. It must be admitted that it is a tolerably easy case to conduct. There is no complexity about the character of the Reverend Markham: no call for delicate or discriminating handling. He is a liar, a jealous fool, a domestic tyrant, a contemptible braggart, a bully, and a coward; and his eloquent spirituality is such very thin veneer that one wonders why Lucia Wilbraham did not discover the fraud before marriage instead of after it. Mr. Fletcher is, however, thoroughly alive, and his full-blooded vitality distinguishes him from most members of his tribe, for in most fiction save that of the masters the utter scamp is apt to be as shadowy as the perfect hero—too mechanically symmetrical to compel belief. There is no such shadowiness about Miss Dickinson's vicar; and though the story is practically a book of one character, that character suffices to give it weight and interest.

£50 for a Wife is an expanded shilling shocker, or rather it resembles the stories which used to adorn the pages of the *London Journal* and *Reynolds' Miscellany* in the days when the shilling shocker was yet in the future. There are mysteries and murders and abductions in plenty, and as complete an absence of probability as the most exacting housemaid or shopboy could possibly demand. These things constitute its merits: its demerits need not be indicated here.

If the tale just noticed be found unduly exciting by those who have the hardihood to read it, they may with advantage turn to *Dunmell Parva*, which will serve as a capital sedative. It is very dull, perhaps because it is intended to be very edifying, and the dulness is a good deal more

impressive than the edification. It deals mainly with the mild misdeeds of a young nobleman who reminds us of the criminal to whom the magistrate addressed the remarkable words, "Prisoner at the bar, Providence has blessed you with health and a good education; instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks." Viscount Ryde does not steal ducks, but instead of being a good Tory and Churchman, as with his perfect training he ought to be, he turns Radical and dabbles in free-thinking. This is of course very sad and bad and mad; but over-much grief is needless, for in the last chapter the aristocratic prodigal sees the error of his ways and returns to the true political and ecclesiastical faith. All very proper no doubt, but the reverse of exhilarating.

Victory at Last is simply a rather pretty story for young people written with a decidedly Evangelical bent. It has little individual quality, though it is a very fair specimen of the large class of books to which it belongs. The characters represent conventional types, and the religious conversations are sometimes a little forced and unnatural; but the story is one that will interest the audience for whom Miss May writes, and it seems to be by no means a small one.

Miss Anna Katherine Green's three short stories are readable and interesting but in no way remarkable, though the secret in the title-tale is well kept. "A Mysterious Case" is rather commonplace; but the story of "A Memorable Night" is ingeniously planned and very well told, and is decidedly the best thing in the book.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

ANGLO-INDIAN LITERATURE.

The Siege of Lucknow: a Diary. By the Hon. Lady Inglis. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.) This womanly and unaffected narrative will be read with interest by those—we fear they are not numerous—who care to have a renewal of the sensations arising out of the Indian Mutiny of thirty-five years ago. Many versions of the heroic defence of Lucknow have been given to the world since then—versions military and versions domestic—so that all mankind may be said to have enjoyed the opportunity of studying the audacity of the men, the patience of the women, the whole grand display of virtues which, in excusable pride, we call "British." The author is fain to admit that the appearance of the book is untimely; and, indeed, the cream has long since been skimmed from her diary (see, for example, the ninth chapter of Mr. Holmes's work). It therefore seems a pity that Lady Inglis, if she was bent upon adding to the personal pictures of that tragic time, did not throw her materials into a new and more connected form. Few stories, certainly, can better deserve to be preserved among the popular archives. The charming undulating grounds shown to visitors of to-day as "The Residency" at Lucknow can afford but little notion of the space wherein more than a thousand Europeans, male and female, cooped up with a crowd of servants and sepoy, defended their lives for fifteen weeks. "Rained on with shot and shell," tried by hunger and disease, with guns of position within a hundred and fifty yards of their wall, reinforced at last, but not relieved, they owed their safety to their own brave hearts and the

foresight of the great man whose tomb, with its modest, self-dictated inscription, still marks the last bed of Henry Lawrence. Relieved at last (after near six months' leaguer) they left their perilous guard with indignant regret. On arriving at Cawnpore the ladies of the party were received with the fires of a fresh conflict; and when they had escaped from Wyndham's disaster, and, after minor adventures, reached Calcutta, it was only to embark on board a mail steamer which was wrecked on the rocks of Ceylon—so that they lost their remaining property and barely saved their lives. The story, then, can bear to be retold; and, if one feels inclined to blame the crudity of the form, one must, not the less, thank Lady Inglis for the value of the substance. Of the ability and character of Sir H. Lawrence, in particular, abundant testimony is here recorded; and though he died on the third day of the siege, he may be said to be the real protagonist, watching his charge from the tomb and saving them after his own life was lost. One word more of criticism must be allowed. Lady Inglis should have got the spelling revised; not only are Asiatic words transmuted almost beyond the possibility of recognition, but no sufficient care is taken to give the names of Europeans correctly. Thus, for instance, her husband's secretary—afterwards Sir G. Couper, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province—is always mentioned as "Mr. Cowper." Such small flaws may not impair the value of a book, but they interfere with the pleasure of the reader. All such records have undoubtedly a real practical value. Who can tell how much may have been done by the men of those days to save trouble to our own and to other nations? It was once asked of a great modern soldier why Napoleon always succeeded in beating his enemies up to Waterloo. And his answer was, "Because up to Waterloo he had never encountered an English army." The handful of men who held a garden wall for months against a disciplined force of 15,000 soldiers, backed by a revolted kingdom, gave strong corroboration to these words of the Marshal Duke of Saldanha; and it is probable that foreign observers generally think as he did, only we might not always have a Lawrence to prepare and inspire our action. So long, indeed, as Lord Roberts remains in the chief command, India may be looked upon as absolutely safe. The lesson of Lucknow has not been lost on this wise and skilful officer: he has chosen a number of sites where camps of refuge can be formed; all capable Europeans are in future to perform compulsory military service. With a Landwehr of some eighty thousand men, and the forces of loyal native chiefs under British officers, it may be hoped that our countrymen and their innocent children will never again be exposed to the horrors of Cawnpore or the terrors of Lucknow. Verily, the sufferings of those sad times were not in vain.

A Dream of Other Days. By Col. Fife-Cookson. (Kegan Paul & Co.) Arthur Northwood, son of a country gentleman of moderate means, has the misfortune to love Lady Ella, daughter of Lord Corbury, and finding that the disorder is not likely to yield to aught but change of air and scene, obtains through his father—to whom he confides his case—a commission in a rifle corps, and departs forthwith in a troopship from Portsmouth to aid in quelling the Indian Mutiny. Arrived before the rebel city of "Brahmapore," he hastens to distinguish himself by a piece of service of which none can say that, if magnificent, it was not war; for he strolls into the main gate of the city, kills the guards, and "nails the door" open. What came of this feat is not very clear to the non-military reader, for the capture of the town appears to have

been due to a sanguinary battle. The native chief attempts to escape by letting himself down over the back wall, but the rope breaks. At his consequent decease his widow is led forth to perform the rite of Suttee; but the inevitable Arthur turns up, and, aided by a pistol and hints of a supporting British picket, drives off the Brahmans and saves the lady. She is young and beautiful, and the effect of her eyes produces in the ensign's breast some conflict; but the memory of the absent Ella prevails at last, and the Hindu widow is sent off, perhaps to a zenana mission, perhaps to a normal school. In any case, capital is made of the affair by Northwood's enemies. Lord Corbury, who had been sent out to India to put matters to rights, brings out his daughter with him and also a Russian of great wealth who was a suitor for her hand, and who persuades her that her Arthur is faithless. But in the Viceroyal Lodge at Simla the whole strength of the company is finally reunited, and Prince Gurieff is thrown over for the poor but distinguished British officer. Seeking to bury his disappointment in field sports, the Muscovite millionaire repairs to the Dehra Doon in search of big game. Unhappily his example is shortly followed by the Viceroyal staff, to which Ensign Northwood has, naturally, become attached; and an unexpected meeting in the Harwar jungles is made the occasion of a duel with rifles, in which Gurieff is killed. The magistrate of the Doon appears to have taken a lenient view of the affair, in spite of which, however, the ensign is committed to take his trial before the High Court of Calcutta. In some not very simple development of the evidence of "Gurieff's native," the innocence of Northwood is made out; he is acquitted by the Court, and the curtain falls upon the happiest conclusion. If this story had been told in the grim simplicity of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's prose, something might perhaps have been made of it. The battle is not ill-described, and the frustrated Suttee affords scope for a still more exciting scene. But the gallant author's attempt to relate these things in the manner of "Childe Harold" has ended in a string of stanzas always anaesthetic and sometimes incorrect, alike in prosody and grammar. "Rāj" rhymes to "charge," and "arms" to "palms"; the syntax, in the narrative parts especially, is often unintelligible; as for metre, let anyone try to scan such a couplet as this:

"Daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne,
Inspired no lovelier sound."

But the piece is written in evident good faith, and the modest lines of the last stanza are well-suited to disarm ill-bred criticism:

"But if my lyre, though touched with little power,
Could bid you while away, perchance, the hour,
Then not in vain the minstrel's effort spent;
True sped the shaft from bow but feebly bent
And aimed with erring eye."

Such literary labours leave no lasting mark; yet, in the midst of life's cares, an "hour" may be worse spent than in listening to the unambitious strains of an old soldier who is both a scholar and a gentleman.

Woman's Influence in the East. By John J. Pool. (Elliot Stock.) It is a pity that so good a subject did not fall into more competent hands. Mr. Pool, who describes himself as "late of Calcutta," has selected twenty-two examples of a text as true as it is untrite, viz., that "woman in Eastern lands, though invisible to the eyes of the world, exerts a powerful influence not only over her friends at home, but on society at large." But his selection is by no means exhaustive, or even well made. Three or four of his characters are mythical or legendary, and some of the most remarkable of Indian women are left out, while no characters

from the history of any other Oriental country are given. No chronological order is observed, and the stories, taken at second or third hand from writers of every degree of merit, bewilder the mind like a sick man's dream. Persons at all acquainted with Indian history will readily call to mind cases which might make a real "Legend of Good Women," such as would not only enforce the axiom of Mr. Pool, but the still more important lesson that a life of perpetual subordination and self-sacrifice is a hard but potent teacher, owing to whose good offices the women of India, from the time of the Muhammadan conquest, have often proved themselves, both morally and intellectually, better than the men. Such were Rup-Mati, the "Lucretia of Malwa" (ob. 1561), Durga Wati, the Gond Rani (ob. 1564), Chand Bibi, the heroic defender of Ahmadnagar (ob. 1599), Ahaliya Bai, the foundress of Indore (ob. circa 1792), and the Rani of Jhansi, of whom Lord Strathnairn observed that she was the best soldier in the ranks of the rebels of 1857, and who died in a cavalry charge when her cause was lost, and her general had run away. None of these ladies are mentioned by Mr. Pool. In telling the stories of others, he has not shown the research or judgment requisite to keep him from the commonest errors. Without either familiarity with his subject, or adequate literary skill, it can hardly be deemed wonderful that he has produced one of those regrettable books that have no reason to exist. *Woman's Influence* is neither valuable as a work of reference, nor worth reading as a romance.

My Leper Friends. By Mrs. M. H. Hayes. (Thacker.) This little work is the record of some two years in Calcutta by a lady whose husband was the conductor of a sporting paper in that Indian capital. The greater part of Mrs. Hayes's record is an account of disinterested and benevolent labours among a class of people who, whether in spite of their repulsiveness or in consequence of it, have been the subjects of much attention of late years. If it cannot be said that the author's conduct of the leper cause in Calcutta was always remarkable for prudence and taste, it has at least had the stamp of ultimate success. Working in India against the European officials is as hard as rowing against the tide in the Thames below bridge. Our lively contemporary *Truth* was appealed to by both sides, as some readers may remember—Mrs. Hayes giving a dark picture of the indecencies and sufferings in the Calcutta Asylum; while Mr. Justice Prinsep, the official visitor, characterised her statements as "without foundation," and "the work of an hysterical, irresponsible woman seeking for notoriety." Nevertheless, the lady has been justified by the logic of events. The worst of the evils ascribed by her to the management of the asylum have, as we are informed, been rectified; and the complete reorganisation of the institution—both for native and for European patients—only awaits the report of a governmental commission which has been inquiring into the whole subject. Great credit, therefore, is due to a lady who, by courageous and devoted attention, brought to light abuses which affected a particularly miserable class of our fellow-creatures, suffering at once from a fearful affliction and from that perfunctory carelessness into which management is apt to slip when its mechanism is unwatched. The little book is an artless and apparently quite truthful record of a kindly and useful undertaking. It is "illustrated" by some smudgy and otherwise unpleasant lithographs, which do not add to the interest of the narrative, and seem hardly needed to enable us to realise the nature of the argument.

Behramji M. Malabari. A Biographical Sketch. By Dayaram Gidumal. (Fisher Un-

win.) The educated native is having a trying time between the Anglo-Indian, who "knows what he is up to," and the Viceroy and other home-bred philanthropists, who persist in taking him at his own valuation. Mr. Malabari is a native of India who has attained a mastery of the English tongue which is almost depressing—one feels, as it were, ashamed to find one's mother-language and a foreigner on such familiar terms. He has obtained complimentary letters from Prof. Max Müller, and even from that shy prude, the Laureate. Miss Florence Nightingale has contributed a preface to the selection of his writings which an enthusiastic admirer has put together in the volume before us; and Lord Lansdowne and Sir Andrew Scoble have been inspired by him to pass the "Age of Consent Act," which has so fluttered contemporary Hinduism. Yet Mr. Malabari is not a Hindu; and it might seem no wiser to adopt his views on such burning questions than for the government of these islands to shape its course on Church discipline by the advice of an intelligent Jew. Nevertheless, since Lord Beaconsfield took the side of the angels, such things have been; and Mr. Malabari probably takes himself and his mission very much as a matter of course. A great deal in the book will be found interesting by those who care to know how Orientals live, feel, and express themselves. The proceeds of the "booklet"—as Mr. Malabari's admiring editor modestly describes his work—are to form the nucleus of a "Social Reform" Fund; so that we must wish it well. But English readers ought to bear carefully in mind that a Bombay Parsi, steeped in Occidental culture, in no way represents Hindu sentiment, and is not much of an authority on Hindu social needs.

MR. G. W. FORREST has reprinted in one convenient octavo volume (Calcutta: Government Printing Office) the Introduction that he originally wrote for the three folio volumes, containing the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-1785. That work was reviewed in the ACADEMY of Aug. 2, 1890. It need now only be repeated that the Introduction forms an authoritative summary of the true story of Warren Hastings's government, as derived from official sources.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE next volume of the "Badminton Library," to be published in the course of the summer, will be *Mountaineering*, with illustrations by Mr. H. G. Willink. Among the contributors are the well-known Alpine names of Messrs. W. M. Conway, C. T. Dent, Douglas Freshfield, C. E. Matthews, C. Pilkington, and Sir Frederick Pollock.

M. CHEDOMIL MIJATOVICH, sometime Servian Minister at the Court of St. James's—who still, we believe, resides in this country—has written, in English, the story of the capture of Constantinople by the Ottoman Turks in 1453. The book, is based upon the latest historical researches, and will give biographical details about the Emperor Constantine XII., the last of the Palaeologi.

THE result of Mr. Joseph Pennell's visit to Russia will be published by Mr. Heinemann, under the title of *The Jew at Home: Impressions of a Summer and Winter spent with him*, with illustrations.

MR. J. A. FROUDE's new book, *The Story of the Spanish Armada and Other Essays*, will be published by Messrs. Longmans on April 23.

THE same publishers have in preparation a new edition, revised and enlarged, of Lieut.-General Sir George Chesney's *Indian Polity* (1868), which will embody the results of his

ten years' experience as military secretary and member of the governor-general's council.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co. will publish immediately a little volume by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, president of the Folk-lore Society, entitled *Ethnology in Folk-lore*.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & BULLEN announce a volume entitled *Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways*, written and illustrated by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett. The illustrations will consist of nine etchings and seventy other drawings, mostly architectural.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co.—who seem to be making a speciality of colonial literature—announce, in addition to their Australasian Encyclopædia and Australasian Dictionary of Biography, a volume by Mr. Gilbert Parker, to be entitled *Round the Compass in Australia*. It will contain a general summary of public affairs, with a description of life both in the towns and in the country, as well as notes on prominent personages. It will also be abundantly illustrated.

AN Australian romance, by Mr. W. Carlton Dawe, will shortly be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., under the title of *Mount Desolation*.

THE next volume of Messrs. Henry & Co.'s "Victoria Library for Gentlemen" will be a novel by Miss M. Betham-Edwards, entitled, *Two Aunts and a Nephew*, which will be ready shortly after Easter.

A VOLUME of *Lake Country Legends*, re-told by Mr. Herbert V. Mills, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be illustrated with eight drawings of historic scenes in the district, by Mr. Cuthbert Rigby.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. have in the press a translation of M. F. T. Perrens' History of Florence, from the time of the Medicis to the fall of the Republic, by Miss Hannah Lynch. It is in three volumes, of which the first will be issued immediately.

MR. HORACE COX will shortly publish a third edition of the *Anecdotal History of the British Parliament*, by Mr. G. H. Jennings. The volume has received large additions, bringing the information in the several sections down to the opening of the session of 1892.

THE Rev. W. Bazeley, rector of Matson, Gloucester, and Mr. F. A. Hyett, of Painswick House, near Stroud, are engaged together upon a Gloucestershire Bibliography. They will be glad to receive information about any scarce books or tracts relating to the county or its inhabitants.

WE understand that the offer of £100 to the person who correctly guesses the author's title—said to be related to the text—of an illustrated shilling tale issued not long ago from the Leadenhall Press has fallen flat. Of the first edition of ten thousand copies of this book, preliminarily christened *Guess the Title*, we are told that nearly nine thousand copies remain on hand. The competition will be closed on June 30.

A FRENCH translation of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's first novel has just appeared (Paris: Hetzel), under the title of *La Fille à Louvie*.

THE following have been elected members of the Athenæum Club by the committee, under their special powers: Mr. Francis Darwin, Mr. Frank Dicksee, and Prof. H. F. Pelham, of Oxford.

THE proposal to raise a fund for a Lancashire tribute to Ben Brierley—who is in his sixty-seventh year, and broken in health—has already resulted in the receipt of subscriptions amounting altogether to more than £250.

Most of these come from Manchester; and it is now suggested that local committees should be formed in every town in the county.

MRS. BOND, daughter of R. H. Barham, the author of *The Ingoldsby Legends*, has placed his coat of arms in one of the windows of the hall of St. Paul's School, which is now being decorated in this appropriate fashion.

MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP & SON have published a "Simplex" Chart of Parliamentary Registration, 1892, compiled by Major Roas of Bladensburg, which is worthy of the attention of political statisticians. In the first place, it gives a map, coloured in the usual way, but so arranged in separate blocks that all the massed boroughs can be distinguished in their geographical relation. Then it enumerates all the constituencies in alphabetical order, with the present number of electors and the population according to the Census of 1891. Cardiff is the largest single-member constituency, with a population of 132,163, or nearly eight-fold that of Salisbury. Next come Wandsworth, with 113,233, and South West Ham with 112,598, followed by Romford, Croydon, Deptford, and Walthamstow. It thus appears that the eastern and southern suburbs of the metropolis are emphatically the most under-represented part of the kingdom. But the number of electors is by no means in the same ratio as the number of inhabitants. Here is the order of the twelve largest constituencies, each with more than 15,000 electors: Handsworth, Bootle, Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Cardiff, Huddersfield, Clitheroe, Romford, South Derbyshire, East Kent, Stretford, and Shipley. Here, it will be observed, the manufacturing districts assert their supremacy. The same result is brought out yet more clearly in the table of averages. For example, we find that Lancashire and Cheshire have an average population of 66,539 to a seat, while Ireland has an average of only 45,691; Yorkshire has an average of 10,980 electors to a seat, while Ireland has an average of only 7201; the county constituencies of the North Midlands have 20.9 electors per hundred of population, while the metropolitan boroughs have only 12.7. Finally, the total electorate of England has increased within the last five years by 405,728, or more than half the total electorate of Ireland, which, on the other hand, has remained absolutely stationary. Yet more curious is it to find that the electorate of Wales has increased by 32,386, and that of Scotland by only 19,077.

THE review in the ACADEMY of April 2 of Mr. Kirby's *Annals of Winchester College* has brought us several appreciative letters from old Wykehamists. Among others, Mr. W. Bliss writes from Rome that he has lately sent to the Public Record Office copies of papers in the Vatican Archives relating to William of Wykeham and his Colleges, some of which he believes have never been published. But we regret to learn that we did less than justice to Mr. C. W. Holgate. His design of publishing a Register of the entire school had been formed long before Mr. Kirby's list of members of the foundation only was published, though, as a result of that work, it was limited to Commoners. We are glad to hear, too, that he is advancing steadily with the earlier period. As we have stated before, no lists of the admission of Commoners are in existence before the beginning of Moberly's headmastership (1836). But Mr. Holgate has now acquired possession of a continuous set of Long Rolls from 1730 downwards; while for the period from 1800 to 1835, he is publishing an alphabetical list of names in the *Wykehamist* from time to time, with request for further details. He is encouraged to go on with his laborious task by the gratifying fact that his first volume is already out of print.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE May number of the *Antiquary* will contain an illustrated article on the Wren Library of Lincoln Cathedral; Mr. J. Romilly Allen will write on "Archæology and Photography"; Mr. Wells on the recently discovered coffin-plate of Mrs. Godolphin, immortalised by Evelyn; Mr. Andrew Oliver on the brasses in London Museums; and Prof. Halbherr a further instalment of his illustrated account of the excavations in Crete. A defence will be attempted, in the same number, of the slaughter of the surrendered garrison of Smerwick, Ireland, in 1580, by Lord Grey of Wilton—an action which brought about the proverbial "Graia Fides," or the faith of a Grey.

THE next number of the *Albemarle* (Sonnen-schein) will have for illustration an unpublished study by Sir Frederick Leighton, entitled, "A Dead Romeo." Among the articles will be: "A Portrait of M. Renan," by Mme. James Darmesteter; and "The Russian Famine, by Prof. Kovalevsky.

THE forthcoming number of the *Economic Review* will contain the following articles: "The Social Doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount," by the Rev. Charles Gore; "What is Justice?—II. The Theory of Reward," by the Rev. H. Rashdall; "Pensions for the Aged," by the Rev. W. Moore Ede; "The Economical Administration of Law," by Mr. Spencer L. Holland; "Some Results of the Great Dock Strike," by the Hon. and Rev. James G. Adderley; "A Dialogue on Co-operation," by Mr. J. M. Ludlow; "Report on Social Legislation in Italy," by Prof. Angelo Bertolini.

IN *The Young Man* for May, some hints on elocution will be given by Mr. Irving and Mr. Brandram; Mr. Mark Guy Pearse will contribute one of his Cornish stories; Mr. C. A. Berry will begin a series of articles on his recent tour round the world—describing, first of all, a voyage across the Atlantic with Mr. Rudyard Kipling; and Miss Annie S. Swan will give some "Glimpses of German Student Life." There will also be a portrait and character-sketch of Mr. J. M. Barrie, and Dr. Parker will commence some articles on the religious difficulties of young men.

THOSE interested in the "scientific" study of the hand are to have a monthly of their own, entitled the *Palmist and Chirological Review*. It will be edited by Mrs. K. St. Hill and Mr. C. F. Rideal, and published by the Record Press.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

MARGUERITE D'ANGOULÊME, QUEEN OF NAVARRE.

Born, April 11, 1492.

LADY, the pleasant tale of curious mirth,
The jest demure or bold that fills your page,
Are fallen from us in our sober age
And make us lose the moment of your birth:
For now a newer spirit walks the earth.
Oisille and Parlamente no more engage
Dull hours at Cautelets—labour and wage
Have made your court at Nérac little worth.
Yet, *Marguerite des Marguerites*,* you knew
That hearts were wider than all creeds, and took
True men to love you both in life and death.
Marot, Melancthon found their rest with you,
Rabelais wrote for you his great third book,
Your *Myroure* held in trance Elizabeth.†

CHARLES SAYLE.

Rome.

* *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*. The Queen's poems, &c., were published under this title in 1547.

† *Le Myroure de l'Âme Pêcheresse*. Translated by the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen. Published, with a preface, by John Bale.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

IN the April number of *Mind* (Williams & Norgate), Mr. McTaggart continues his study on "The Changes of Method in Hegel's Dialectic," and Mr. Johnson his development of "The Logical Calculus." Both articles are of a character not inviting to a hasty perusal, and they sufficiently maintain the gravity of the philosophic journal. Of more human interest, perhaps, is Dr. Bain's essay on "Pleasure and Pain." This has not only a psychological but a biographical interest; for it shows that, while in the main adhering to a view of mind reached years ago, the author has not allowed his thought to fossilise, but has on the contrary taken pains to keep it alive by assimilating new research and reconsidering his theory in the light of later observations and criticisms. The article illustrates in an exceptionally clear manner Dr. Bain's happy combination of a firm grip of homely fact with a subtle and penetrating analysis. Under the head of "Discussions," Mr. S. Alexander undertakes a chivalrous apology for the young iconoclast in the temple of German psychology, Dr. Münsterberg, as against the invectives of some of his scandalised compatriots. It would seem as if this brilliant experimentalist and critic had found his chief recognition in the ancient home of psychology. We note that Dr. Münsterberg is to read a paper at the International Congress of Experimental Psychology to be held in London the first week in August next, when his English admirers will have the opportunity of making personal acquaintance with him.

THE current number of *Folk-lore* (David Nutt) opens with the address delivered by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, on assuming the presidential chair in succession to Mr. Andrew Lang, at the annual meeting of the Folk-lore Society held last January. From the report of the council, we learn that a paid secretary has now been appointed—Mr. F. A. Milne, of 11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, who has undertaken to house any contributions towards a folk-lore library that may be forwarded to him. Among other active steps taken by the council, is to establish county branches, and to collect the local folk-lore that may already be printed in county histories, &c. Mr. E. Sidney Hartland has already collected the folk-lore of Gloucestershire. Mrs. Gomme also is continuing the collection of Feasten Cakes, which created such interest at the recent Congress, and would be glad of any information forwarded to her at 1, Beverly Villas, Barnes Common. Of the articles in this number, the most interesting is that in which Mr. Alfred Nutt discusses the Lay of Eliduc, in connexion with the *Marchen* of Little Snow-White. He claims to have proved that "The Gaelic tale of Gold-tree and Silver-tree, collected in North Scotland within the last few years, must be looked upon as the representative of a tale which flourished in the tenth century, a literary offshoot of which was the Lay of Eliduc, and which may have been carried by Breton minstrels to Southern Italy, by Danish Vikings to North Germany, and there have given rise to the Schneewittchen group of stories."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

AULARD, A. *Le culte de la raison et le culte de l'être suprême. Étude historique.* Paris: Alcan. 3 fr. 50 c.
BARREY D'AURVILLE, J. *Théâtre contemporain (nouvelle série) 1870-1883.* Paris: Tresse, 3 fr. 50 c.
BERTZÈNE, A. *Waterloo: étude.* Paris: Leroux. 50 c.
GOTTWALD, B. *Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum qui asservantur in bibliotheca monasterii O. S. B. Engelbergensis in Helvetia.* Freiburg-L.-B.: Herder. 12 M.
HALÉVY, L. *Karlari.* Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
LOMBROSO, C., et R. LASCHE. *Le crime politique et les révolutions.* Paris: Alcan. 15 fr.

MOLTKE, Graf. H. v. *Gesammelte Schriften u. Denkwürdigkeiten.* 1. Bd. *Zur Lebensgeschichte.* Berlin: Mittler. 7 M.
MONTARON, F. *L'esthétique de Schiller.* Paris: Alcan. 4 fr.
SCANTAZINI, G. A. *Dante-Handbuch.* Leipzig: Brockhaus. 9 M.
SCHMID, K. A. *Geschichte der Erziehung vom Anfang an bis auf unsere Zeit.* Fortgeführt v. G. Schmid. 3 Bd. 2. Abtlg. Stuttgart: Cotta. 10 M.
SENEUIL, Courcelle. *La Société moderne: études morales et politiques.* Paris: Guillaumin. 5 fr.
SILVESTRE, Amand. *La Russie: impressions, portraits, paysages.* Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
SPITTA, Ph. *Zur Musik.* Berlin: Paecl. 9 M.
THOMAS, Gabriel. *Michel-Ange poète. Étude sur l'expression de l'amour platonique dans la poésie italienne du moyen âge et de la Renaissance (14e-16e siècles).* Paris: Berger-Levrault. 3 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

CHABANNE, le Comte H. de. *Histoire généalogique de la Maison de Chabannes.* T. 1. Lyon: Chambefort. 40 fr.
CORBIER, C. A. *Die Gründung der Calvinischen Kirchenverfassung in Genf 1541.* München: Franke. 1 M. 20 Pf.
ERDMANNOWITZ, B. *Politische Correspondenz Karl Friedrichs v. Biden.* 2. Bd. 1792-1797. Heidelberg: Winter. 30 M.
FELDZUGEN D. PRINZEN ENGEN V. SAVOYEN. 15. u. 20. Bd. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 30 M.
GÉNARD, P. *Anvers à travers les âges.* Bruxelles: Bruylant. 80 fr.
KNIES, C. *Carl Friedrichs v. Baden brieflicher Verkehr m. Mirabeau u. Du Pont.* Heidelberg: Winter. 25 M.
REBE, F. v. *Der karolingische Palastbau.* II. *Der Palast zu Aachen.* München: Franke. 2 M.
SCHULZE, F. *Lebensbeschreibung d. Prinzen Ludwig Gruno v. Hessen-Homburg.* Homburg: Fraunholz. 2 M. 40 Pf.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

BRANCO, D. W. E. *neuer Tertiär-Vulkan bei Stuttgart.* Tübingen: Fues. 2 M. 40 Pf.
GONNÉSIA, F. *Recherches sur l'équation personnelle dans les observations astronomiques de passage.* Paris: Masson. 5 fr.
HAMANN, O. *Entwicklungslehre u. Darwinismus.* Jena: Costenoble. 8 M.
LASCHKE, F., u. W. KESSLITZ. *Magnetische Beobachtungen an den Küsten der Adria in den J. 1899 u. 1890.* Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 2 M. 40 Pf.
LENZ, H. *Spinnen v. Madagascar u. Nossibé.* Hamburg: Gröbe. 1 M. 50 Pf.
NASSIRUDDIN EL-TOUSSY. *Traité du quadrilatère. Texte arabe d'après un manuscrit tiré de la Bibliothèque de S. A. Edhem Pacha, trad. par Al Pacha Caratheodory.* Leipzig: Harrasowitz. 12 M.
NOACK, Th. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Säugetier Fauna v. Ostafrika.* Hamburg: Gröbe. 3 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

BIBLIOTHEK indogermanischer Grammatiken. V. Bd. *Einleitung in die neugriechische Grammatik.* v. G. N. Hatzidakis. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Hirtel. 10 M.
KIEZ, G. *Arzontische Studien. I. Der Diakoswurf bei den Griechen u. seine künstlerischen Motive.* Leipzig: Fock. 2 M. 50 Pf.
NOELDEKE, Th. *Orientalische Skizzen.* Berlin: Paecl. 7 M.
RICHEL, C. *Die mittelmittelenglische Romanze. Sir Eyrubras u. ihr Verhältnis zum altfranzösischen u. provenzalischen Eyrubras.* Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 50 Pf.
SCHULZE, W. *Questiones effcae.* Gütersloh: Bertelsmann. 12 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BEGINNINGS OF PERSIAN HISTORY.

III.

House of Commons.

In previous letters I have argued that the Persians, having conquered Elam about 600 B.C., proceeded to occupy Persia, to which they gave its name; and I have pointed out that certain writers have argued that they originally came from the district of Parsua, which was probably in the modern province of Azerbaidjan, where the famous horse-breeding meadows of Nisaea of the ancients were situated.

That they came from Parsua is not improbable; that they had been in that district long is not only improbable, but seems to me almost impossible. The district of Parsua, with the adjoining one of Media, was traversed in various directions by the Assyrian kings who were continually fighting there from the time of Shalmaneser II. to that of Assurbanipal. If an Iranian population had occupied this part of Asia at that time, it seems incredible that a number of Iranian words should not have found their way into the Assyrian language, which, as a fact, shows no traces of such influence.

Secondly, the topographical names mentioned in the early inscriptions are, with two or three

doubtful exceptions, none of them Aryan, but clearly belong to a very different race.

Thirdly, the personal names are in exactly the same position; we meet with no Aryan names until the very close of the eighth century, and it is only about the beginning of the seventh century B.C. that they occur in any number. This evidence, if sustainable, is really conclusive; and as the issue is one of very considerable importance both to the ethnographer and historian, I think it useful and necessary to tabulate the notices in the Assyrian records, so that others more competent than myself may judge.

It is an interesting fact that both the names Parsua and Mada should occur for the first time in the same inscription of Shalmaneser II. He tells us on his obelisk that in his twenty-fourth year (i.e., B.C. 836) he left the land of Namri, and traversing no doubt the defile of Holvan, took tribute from the twenty-seven kings of Parsua. Thence he entered the land of Missi, the country of the Amada (i.e., the Medes) Arazias, and Kharkhar, where he set up a memorial of himself. These districts, says Hommel, were east of Zamua, situated on the Sea of Urmia, which is called the Sea of Zamua (see Hommel, 597), south of Parsua and north of Namar or Namri.

In the thirtieth year of his reign he sent his Tartan or general, Dayan Assur, who traversed and conquered the country of Manna (the Minni of Jeremiah), the land of Kharru, and that of Shurdira, and then descended into the country of Parsua. Some of its kings were submissive and paid tribute. The rest of the country of Parsua which was not submissive he ravaged, and carried off the spoil to Assyria. The next year he marched in person against the Parsuans and captured their cities of Bushtu, Shalakhamanu, and Kinikhamanu, with twenty-two others, and then entered the land of Namri, and having laid it waste, returned again homeward through the pass of Holvan (*Records of the Past*, New Series, vol. iv. 46-51).

Shalmaneser was succeeded by his son Samsi Rimmon IV., who reigned only thirteen years, but seems to have been a famous warrior. In his third campaign (circa 820 B.C.), he crossed the Zab, traversed the Silar mountains, entered Nairi, and took tribute of horses from Dadi, of the land of Khupushkia, from Khirtsina, son of Mikdiara, from Sunba and Manna, from Parsua and Talikla or Ta'ula. He then apparently entered Northern Media and attacked the Missi in their mountain fastnesses. Among the spoils he specially mentions two humped oxen (i.e., Bactrian camels). Crossing a rocky ridge, he took tribute from the towns of Samasha and Karsibuta. He then entered the land of Ginunbunda or Gizilbunda and captured several cities, among others Huras, the capital of Ginunbunda. He carried off its king Pirisati and 1200 of his warriors into captivity. He took tribute from Ingur, of the city of Isibur, also in Ginunbunda, where he set up an image of himself. He then entered the land of the Matai (i.e., the Medes). They fled from their cities, and he pursued them to Epitsee—the White Mountain—that is, says Hommel, to the Elwand near Hamadan, which is covered with snow for eight months in the year. He slew 2300 warriors belonging to Khanatsiruka, the Median king, seized 140 of his chariots, and brought back a large booty to the capital, Sagbita. He claims to have captured 1200 other towns. He returned home through the mountains, where the Musa stone was found, and killed Munirsuarta of Arazias, and 1070 of his warriors. He then goes on to enumerate twenty-eight kings of the land of Nairi (with their towns) who offered him tribute at this time (*Records of the Past*, First Series i. 15-19; Hommel, *Gesch.* 625-6).

Samsi Rimmon IV. was succeeded by his son, Rimmon Nirari III., who reigned from 811 B.C. to 783. For his reign we are largely dependent on the very short notices in the so-called Assyrian Chronicle, from which we learn that in the years 810, 801, 800, 794, 793, 790, 789, and perhaps 787, he fought in Media, and he also had two campaigns in Manna in the years 808 and 807 B.C. This chronicle gives no details; but on a slab found at Kalah, Rimmon Nirari claims to have conquered the highlands of Illip, Kharkhar, Arazias, Missa, Madah, Gizilbunda in its whole extent, Manna, Parsua, Allabria, Abdadana, the whole land of Nairi, and the distant Andiu (*Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, i. 191).

Rimmon Nirari was succeeded by Shalmaneser III., probably his brother, who reigned from 781 to 772. His reign and that of his two successors coincided with the increasing power of the new kingdom of Van. We do not read of any expeditions of Shalmaneser in Media, but on the other hand, Argistis, King of Van, seems to have made more than one successful campaign there. He speaks of capturing the city of Satirazas (the Sitivarya of Shalmaneser II.) in the land of Bustus, the countries of Barutaisand Barsuais (i.e., Parsua), from which he carried away a large booty. These districts he took apparently from Assyria (*Records of the Past*, New Series, iv. 123.) He also conquered the land of the Madai, with several of its cities, including Eradhalis, and the country of Manna adjoining Bustus (*id.* 124 and 5).

Shalmaneser III. was succeeded by Asurdan, probably another brother. He led an expedition into Media in the year 766 B.C. In 755 he was succeeded by Assur Nirari, who reigned until 746, and who had no expeditions in the North-East. In 745 he was succeeded by Tiglath Pileser III., who revived the power of Assyria, which had been clouded by the dominance of the Armenians in the North. In his second year (that is, in 744), he traversed Namri, and then entered Media, where he took tribute from all the Median chiefs as far as the mountains of Bikni, whence he sent on his general, Asshuridanani, who penetrated further into the country, and returned laden with a rich booty (Tiele, 218 and 228). In the year 737 he led a great expedition into Media. The results of this and the previous expedition are apparently condensed in the great Bull Inscription of the king, recording a long series of names, which it would be most interesting to localise—namely, Namri, Bit Sangibüti, Bit Khamban, Sumurzu, or Sukharzu, Barrua, Bit Zualzas, Bit Matti, the city of Niqu, the country of Umliyas, the countries of Bit Taranzai, Parsua, Bit Zatti, Bit Abdadani, Bit Kap'si, Bit Sangi, Bit Urzakki, Bit Istar, the city of Zakruti, the countries of Gizinikissi, Nissa (? the Nisaea of the ancients, as Mr. Strong suggests). The cities of Isibur, Urimzam, the countries of Rausan, Niparia, Bustus, Ariarmi, Burrumu-sarr-ani itsuru, Sak'sukni, Araquittu, Karzipra Gukinnana, Bit Sakbat, Silkhazi, known as the stronghold of the Babylonians; Ruadi, Bit-Dur, Usquaqqana, Sikrad, the land of gold, "districts of remote Media to their whole extent like dust," he says, he overwhelmed, and carried off 60,500 people with their goods, horses, mules, humped oxen (i.e., Bactrian camels), oxen, and sheep, and reduced their cities to mounds and ruins (*Records of the Past*, New Series v. 123 and 4).

The Bustus of this notice is doubtless the Bushtu of Shalmaneser II.'s inscription, which is there said to have been in Parsua. Tiglath Pileser then goes on to say that all the above places from Namri to Zakruti were annexed to Assyria, their cities were rebuilt, the worship of Assur was established in them, people from other countries were settled there, and governors were appointed. He also tells us that he

erected images of himself in Tikraki, the cities of Bit Istar and Isibur, the countries of Ariarmi, Burrumu-sarrani itsuru, and Silkhazi; and that he took tribute from Media and Illip and the chiefs of the mountains as far as Bikni (*id.* 124 and 5). Illip is identified by Mr. Strong with the district where Ecbatana was afterwards planted. The mountain of Bikni was identified by Hugo Winckler, and Hommel approves of the suggestion with the mountain of Demavend, north-east from Teheran, and south of the Caspian (Hommel, 653). Four of the names above mentioned Tiele suggests may have an Iranian etymology—namely, Zakruti, Nissa, Isibur, and Ariarmi. Some of the rest have a Semitic form, notably those beginning with Bit; but this may only be the Assyrian way of describing places by the names of their chiefs, as Bit Omri for Israel. The greater number of the names are neither Semitic nor Aryan (Tiele, 228 and notes).

Tiglath Pileser was succeeded by Shalmaneser IV., who reigned from 748 to 722 B.C. During his reign there were apparently no wars in Media and the North-East. In 721 he was succeeded by Sargon. In 719 B.C. we find the people of Manna, and Mitatti king of Zikirtu rebelling against Assyria (*Records of the Past*, vii. 29). In 716 Rusa, the king of Armenia, revolted, and apparently killed Aza, an Assyrian protégé and a king of Manna. He persuaded Bagadatti of the mountain of Mildis, also read as Ishdish or Vishdish by Hommel, with Zikirtu, to join him. Sargon caused Bagadatti to be flayed alive, and he placed Ullusun on the throne of Manna, in the place of his brother Aza. Ullusun presently himself revolted, joined Rusa of Armenia, Assurlih of Karalla, and Itti of Allabur. Sargon invaded their country and ravaged it. Ullusun was submissive, and was forgiven. Itti of Allabur was dragged from his dwelling and the people of Karalla were transported to Hamath (*Records of the Past*, vii. 31-2).

Bagadatti—i.e., god's gift—is an Iranian name (Hommel, 713), and apparently the first Aryan personal name which occurs in this district. Mildis is mentioned in the annals of Tiglath Pileser I., and is placed by Hommel in the mountains of Armenia south of Van (*id.* 523). Elsewhere he says it was in Media, and nearer Lake Urmia than Lake Van (*id.* 642 note). Assurlih of Karalla and Itti of Allabur are Semitic names, the former meaning "God is my might" (*id.* 306, note 2, Tiele, 241).

In this campaign Izirti the Zirtu of Shalmaneser II., the capital of Manna, together with the fortresses of Izibia and Armit (or perhaps Armaid) the later Armavir on the Araxes were occupied (*Records of the Past*, vii. 31; Hommel, 713 and notes). The Assyrian king claims to have conquered the towns of Ganon and Shurgadia, whose governor he took with his own hand, and annexed them to the government of Parsua (*ib.* 32). This seems to show that Shurgadia was a town of Manna, and not of Parsua. Hommel says that this campaign must have extended into Western and Southern Media, since Sargon claims to have captured Kharkhar, whose chief, Kibaba, had been put in durance by his own people, and had entrusted themselves to Dalta of Illip. Sargon now occupied the town, and put his governors there. He also occupied the land of Aranzi (the Arazias of earlier notices), Bit Ramatua, Uriqatu (the Arakuttu of Tiglath Pileser III.), Sikris, Shaparda (the Sepharad of Obadiash) and Ureakku. He changed the name of the town Kharkhar to Kar Sarkin (i.e., Sargon's town), and placed his image there, and received tribute from twenty-eight governors of Median towns (*ib.* vii. 32; Hommel, 714).

The next year (715) Ullusun, the ruler of Manna, allied himself with Dayaukku, the

prefect of Manna, and took his son as a hostage, and they combined against Assyria. Sargon captured twenty-two of their strong places and took with him Dayauku, and his tribute (*id.* 33). Hommel, I know not on what authority, says the latter was transported to Hamath. Dayauku has been identified with the name Deioke given by the Greeks to the founder of the Median monarchy, who Hommel suggests was a mythical personage. In Sennacherib's annals he speaks of a king of Ukku in the land of Dayi, and Hommel suggests that Dayauku was compounded of both names, and means the Daya-Ukkan (*vide* 714, note 3). Sargon imposed tribute on Yanzu, king of Nairi, in Khubushkia, attacked Tilusina of Andia, and carried off 42,000 of his people, and he put up an image of himself in Izirti. Meanwhile the people of Kharkhar, with the towns he had attached to it, had rebelled. He again subdued them and transported their inhabitants. He also subdued nine other towns, some of whose names are erased, including Kizirzariha, Halbuknu, Anzaria, Tell Akhitub, Hindau, and Bit Bagaia, transported their people to Assyria, and renamed them after his own gods. To overawe Media he fortified Kar Sarkin, which he had built and received tribute from twenty-two Median prefects (*Records of the Past*, vii. 33 and 34).

In the next year (714) he received the tribute from Manna and Media which the men of Manna and Illip had detained from him. He also captured some towns belonging to Mitatti of Zikirta, including Parda, and caused him to fly. He also defeated Urša, the King of Van, and took from him the districts of the land of Manna, which he had appropriated, and made them over to Ullusun of Manna (*id.* 35).

The next year (713) he went to Illip, to Bit Dayauku—i.e., the special town of Dayauku already named, and Karalli, which had turned out the lieutenants he had given them, and put Amitassi, the brother of Assurilb, on the throne. He imposed a tribute of 2000 sets of horse harness upon them. Dalta of Illip he treated kindly. He pacified certain Median districts, such as Bait Ili, which belonged to Illip, the lands of Parnusiti, Utrina, the town of Eristani, and the lands of Uriakku of Rimanuta, the district of Uppuriya, of Uydane, of Pustis (i.e. Bustus), of Agazi, of Ambanda, and of Dananu. He calls these the far districts of the territory of the Arabs (i.e. nomads) from the rising sun and the principal districts of Media, or, as it seems to read, of the Manda (Hommel, 716). And he received tribute from Ullusun of Manna, Dalta, of Illip, Nindar Baladan of Allapur (or Allabin), and forty-five governors of Median towns, consisting of 4609 horses, camels (*udri*), cattle and sheep of innumerable quantity (*Records of the Past*, vii. 37; Hommel 716-717).

In his fifteenth year (707 B.C.) Sargon tells us that he had conquered Illip in one of his former campaigns, and that it remained faithful as long as Dalta lived. On Dalta's death he left two sons, Nibi and Ispabara, by different wives, who struggled for the succession. Nibi asked Sutar Nakhunte, the king of Elam, to help him; while Ispabara appealed to Sargon. Sargon sent seven of his lieutenants to his aid, whereupon Nibi and the Susians retired. With 1500 staunch archers, he fled to Marubisti, his fortress, situated on a mountain top. It was taken, and Nibi was led in chains before Sargon. His adherents, and, apparently, himself also, were crucified, and Ispabara was established over the whole land of Illip (*Records of the Past*, First Series, vii., 52 and 53).

Sargon was succeeded by his son, Sennacherib, on whose Bull Inscription we read that, in his second campaign (probably in 702 B.C.), he invaded the land of Illip, whose king Ispabara fled from his capital. Two of his

cities, namely, Marugarti or Marubishti, and Akupardu or Akkudu, were captured and burnt. Sennacherib also captured Umumirta and Hapumah within his territory. These two names are read Sisirtu and Kummakhu by Bezold. He formed the land of Bit Barua into a province and annexed it to Assyria, and made Ilinzas a stronghold for its protection, changing its name to Kar Sennacherib, and placed it all under the governor of Kharkhar; and on his return he claims to have received tribute from the remote parts of Media, of which his fathers had not heard. (*Records of the Past*, vii. 60 and 61). The Bit Barua of this notice, also mentioned by Tiglath Pileser III. is apparently the Baruata of the Van inscriptions (Hommel, 717). In his fifth campaign he traversed the Nipur mountains, apparently south-west of Lake Urmia, and marched through difficult mountains against Maniya, king of Ukku, in the land of Dayi. He halted his army at the foot of Anara and Asku (otherwise read Uppa). Maniya evacuated Asku, his royal city, and fled (*Records of the Past*, vii. 64; Hommel, 718).

In Sennacherib's eighth campaign (in 691 B.C.), the Elamite king Umman Minanu, called to his assistance the lands of Parsua, Anzan, Pashiru, and Illip. Parsua had been an Assyrian province for twenty-seven years. Anzan is identified by Hommel with that part of Elam lying north of Susa between the rivers Ulai and Uknu (Kerkha), where Dizful is situated (*op. cit.* 719). This he argues from the fact that the district between Susa and the Persian Gulf was probably called Apir, and as Anzan was treated as either the equivalent of or as a part of Elam, it was probably its northern part (*id.* 720). Amiaud had argued that this notice points to the people of Parsua having migrated southwards since the earlier Assyrian campaigns in this district; but it does not seem necessary to postulate such a movement, and it would seem that the king of Elam simply called to his help the greater part of Media and the districts bordering on it, including Parsua, which twenty-six years before had been constituted an Assyrian dependency.

Sennacherib was succeeded by his son, Esarhaddon (in 681), and it is in his reign that we meet with unmistakable evidence for the first time that Media and its neighbourhood were occupied by an Aryan race. Unfortunately, his inscriptions are difficult to arrange chronologically; and some of the most interesting among them, which are also very difficult to read, have not yet been published. These latter consist of appeals to the Sun God, addressed when the king was apparently in distress from the threatening aspect of his enemies. Among these we read of Kashtariti, the governor or ruler of Karkashi, and of Mamitashu, the governor or ruler of the Medes. Kashtariti is elsewhere named as the leader of the Medes, the Mannai, and the Gimirri, whose chief is called Teuspes.

In an inscription dated in 678 B.C., Kashtariti, according to Boscawen, is called "King of the Medes." In another we read of the defeat of the Mannai, the Kutu, and the troops of Ishpakai of Ashguza, of the land of Patusharra—a district on the borders of the Rukhu, on the further border of the Medes living on the Mountain Bikni (i.e., Demavend). This has been identified, conjecturally, by Tiele with Patiskhorien on the southern flanks of the Demavend range (*op. cit.* 335). Esarhaddon further defeated the chieftains Shidirparna and Iparna, who were carried off to Assyria with a great booty; of Uppis the prefect of Partakka, Zanasana prefect of Partukka, Ramatiya, prefect of Uraka-zabarna, towns of the Medes. Here we have a number of new names. Not only so, but some of them, and those among the prominent

ones, point to a new state of things, the Gimirri, of whom I shall have much to say in another letter; the Ashguza or Ashgunza, whom Hommel identifies with great probability with the Biblical Ashkenaz; the Gimirrian chief Teuspes; Kashtariti, the so-called king of the Medes, about whose name Delitsch, Sayce, and others have had a polemic, and who will occupy us again: Mamitashu, Shidirparna, and Iparna, Uppis, Zanasana, and Ramatiya. Of these names Hommel says:—"der echt eranische character klar von augen antritt" while Tiele says of two of them that they "ein eranisches Gepräge tragen."

Here then we have very remarkable evidence of a great change occurring in the districts of Media and its borders about the beginning of the seventh century B.C., pointing to an invasion of Aryans over a district previously occupied, so far as we can judge, by other than Aryan races. The import of this interesting fact I hope to discuss in another letter, and will close this one with the conclusion that, if the Persians came from Parsua, as Amiaud and others have argued, they can only have been there a short time, and that we must go further afield if we are to trace them to their primitive home.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

THE COMPLUTENSAN POLYGLOTT AND THE PSALTERIUM TURICENSE.

London: April 2, 1892.

Collating the text of Cod. Vaticanus (B), as exhibited in vol. ii., p. 310, of Prof. Swete's edition of the Septuagint (Ps. lxxiii. 13-lxxiv. 3) with the corresponding Greek text of the Complutensian Polyglott (1514-17), and incorporating the Complutensian variants with those noted by Prof. Swete (so far as the former are concerned), I obtain the following results:

- Ps. lxxiii. 14. εδωκεν B] pr σου συνεθλασας την κεφαλην του δρακοντος NT Compl.
 " 15. χειμαρρους B] + εν εξηραναις ποταμοις H9am RT Compl.
 " 16. ηλιον και σεληνην B] φανειν και ηλιον N^a T Compl.
 " 17. εποισας 2^a B] επλσας N^a T Compl. + αυτα NT Compl.
 " 18. οη της κτισεως σου NT Compl. αυτου B] σου NT RT Compl.
 " 20. εσποτισμενοι B] εσποτισμενοι: Babⁿ RT Compl.
 " 21. οη και 1^a RT Compl.
 " 22. των ονειδισμων σου των B] του ονειδισμου (ανει-Compl.) } σου του N^a Compl.
 " 23. ικετων B] οικετων Compl. αναβαιη B] ανεβη N^a RT Compl. οη προς σε N^a T Compl.
- Ps. lxxiv. 1. τω Ασφαωδης B] ωδης τω Ασφ Compl.
 2. εξομολογ. 2^{da} B] σοι NT RT Compl.

Of the fourteen Complutensian variants eleven agree verbatim with T, representing Psalterium Purpureum Turicense, an uncial MS. of the seventh century (Tischendorf), printed in vol. iv. of Tischendorf's *Monumenta Sacra Inedita*, Nov. Collect.

I obtain very similar results by a similar collation of Ps. lxxvii. 64-lxxviii. 4 (p. 319).

The following variants noted by Prof. Swete apparently offer crucial tests:

- Ps. lxxvi. 9. απο] pr συνετελεσει ρημα N^a pr συνετελεσεν ρ T. Compl reads συνετελεσε ρημα απο (=T).
- Ps. lxxviii. 47. αποστρεφεις B] αποστρεφεις NA R αποστρεφη T. Compl reads αποστρεφη (=T).
- Ps. ciii. 27. την τροφην αυτοις] τ. τροφην αυτων N^a A T αυτοις τροφην R. ευκαιρον B] εις καιρον A εν ευκαιρια R εις ευκαιρον T. Compl reads την τροφην αυτων εις ευκαιρον (=T).

Can we doubt, then, that the text of at least a part of *Psalterium Turicense* was accessible to the compilers of this Polyglott? Prof. Swete tells us (vol. i., p. vi.), speaking of the Greek text of the O.T. of the Complutensian Polyglott, "that there is no ground for supposing that he [Cardinal Ximenes] had access . . . to any of our Uncial Codices." I hope that the professor will kindly re-consider this statement at an early opportunity.

CHAS. J. BEARD.

"TRISANTONA" ONCE MORE.

Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House:
April 11, 1892.

Referring to Mr. Henry Bradley's letter in the *ACADEMY* of April 2, I venture to view its subject from two other points, probability and history.

Every river was once a stronger barrier than it is now. In parts of its course it formed wide marshes which hindered approach to its main channel; it could be crossed only at fords often far apart and difficult of access. Such were the Severn and the Trent when the Romans invaded Britain—lines penetrable only at a few defensible points, and thus well suited for political boundaries.

Assuming the Trent to have been once the Northern boundary of Roman Britain, we should draw a new map thereof in place of those now current, which are founded on the forgery called the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester. We shall thus trace to its origin the partition of England by the Trent into two provinces, each having its own Chief Justice of the Forests, its own Escheator, its own Heraldic King at Arms, Norroy for the North, Clarenceux for the South; and we shall recognise the Roman province defined by Ostorius in Mortimer's share of England defined by the Archdeacon:

"England, from Trent and Severn hitherto,
By South and East, is to my part assigned."

"King Henry IV." Part I., Act iii., Sc. i.

HENRY SALUSBURY MILMAN.

P.S.—It may be objected to the reading "castris" that this form of defence belongs to an earthwork-frontier, not to a river-frontier. Further, it may be said that, as the name *Trisantona* is applied to a British river by Pausanias, the occurrence of the syllable "tris" before "Antona" in Tacitus is a coincidence almost miraculous. If, in a MS. story of Roman war, there occurs a group of letters that looks like "castris," such a group is very liable to be conclusively read so. There is no philological support to be found for the reading "Antona."

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 7 p.m. Meteorological: "Anemometer Comparisons," by Mr. W. H. Dines; "The Hurricane over the West Indies, August 18-27, 1891," by Mr. Francis Watts.

8 p.m. Microscopical: "The Use of the Camera Lucida in Drawing Bacteria," by Dr. E. Giltay; "Foraminifera of the Gault of Folkestone," by Mr. F. Chapman; "Some Deep-sea Deposits collected during the Voyage of H.M.S. *Penguin*, 1891," by Surgeon P. W. Bassett-Smith; "Simple Photomicrographic Apparatus," by Mr. W. M. Osmond.

THURSDAY, April 21, 8 p.m. Linnean: "Some New Plants from China," by Mr. W. B. Hemslay; "The Relation of the Acaridae to the Arachnida," by Mr. H. M. Bernard.

FRIDAY, April 22, 7.30 p.m. Civil Engineers' Students' Meeting: "The Speed and Power of Locomotives," by Mr. Edmund L. Hill.

SATURDAY, April 23, 2 p.m. Antiquaries: Anniversary Meeting.

3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Fortnightly Meeting.

SCIENCE.

A *Middle-English Dictionary*, containing Words used by English Writers from the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century. By F. H. Stratmann. A New Edition, rearranged, revised, and enlarged by Henry Bradley. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

A NEW edition of Stratmann's *Dictionary of the Old English Language* has long been wanted by students, at least in England; and it is matter for congratulation that we now have it from the hands of so competent a scholar as Mr. Henry Bradley, the collaborator with Dr. Murray in the *New English Dictionary*. In this volume it is pleasant to think that the Englishman has perfected and brought up to date a work to the past editions of which German scholarship is not a little indebted, and that we have here a worthy tribute to the ability and industry of the original author.

The different stages of this Dictionary mark the considerable progress made during the last quarter of a century in the knowledge, not only of the early English language, but of its literature. When Dr. Stratmann issued the first edition, in parts, from 1864 to 1867, forming altogether an octavo of 694 pages, it was, considering the lack of accessible material in print and the position of the author, a remarkable work. A glance at the list of authorities to which he had recourse, prefixed to that volume, shows how frequent were the gaps that then had to be filled up in the tale of our printed literature of the Middle English period. The student had, indeed, the editions or publications of Ritson, Weber, Morton, Madden, Ellis, Halliwell, Kemble, Todd, Tyrwhitt, Wright, and others, with a few in the Shakespeare, Camden, Roxburghe, and other societies—a goodly company, whose labours had laid the foundation of the further development of English study. But many important literary remains were still in manuscript. The editions by R. Morris, Furnivall, &c., in the Early English Text Society began in 1865; and the formation of this society, due to Dr. Furnivall, gave the needful impetus to the enthusiastic printing and study of buried or imperfectly known texts. A new generation of scholars have since pursued the scientific study of Chaucer, Langland, poetry, romances, religious pieces, and other early records of the English tongue with zeal and ardour, on the whole well directed; so that he who should now come to such a task as Stratmann set himself thirty years ago would find a store of wealth at hand vastly greater in its extended scope, generally edited with better knowledge, rendering the labour of compilation at once easier and more difficult. The authorities employed for the first issue of 1867 numbered 157; for the two succeeding editions and a supplement (1872, 1878, and 1881) many additional sources were explored, and now in this fourth edition Mr. Bradley's revised list gives no less than 329 works consulted. Such a list thus carefully worked out is valuable as a bibliography little less than complete of English writings, now in print, dating from the middle of

the twelfth to the close of the fifteenth centuries.

A word as to the personality of Stratmann may not be out of place. Born and brought up at Bielefeld, in Westphalia, as a linen weaver, he studied French and English in his spare moments, and at the age of twenty-two abandoned trade for the more congenial occupations of study and teaching. He founded a *Handelsschule* at Dartmund in 1855, but after a few years withdrew and settled in Crefeld again to the quiet life of the student and teacher. Two years before his death he removed to Cologne, where he died in 1884. Of modest, single-hearted, but independent character, his life of unbroken struggle was rewarded by no academic distinctions; but his countrymen recognise him as a leader, a "pathfinder," fighting for the new science of English which had to win its way step by step among them. This "Old English" Dictionary, the chief fruit of patient years at his favourite study and the first of its kind anywhere, has been an invaluable aid to students, especially in Germany; it has, too, won acceptance in England, which would doubtless have been greater but for certain practical defects which marred its general utility. These, it must be said, were partly owing to the author's plan of work, which imposed upon him certain limits. Steeped in the knowledge of the language himself, he did not care to give the modern meanings of Middle English words, nor to point out many necessary essentials; "his principal care," explains Mr. Bradley, "was to identify them etymologically: that is to say, to connect them with their descendants in modern English, their antecedents in Old English, and their cognates in other languages." "The distinctive feature of the book is that the examples, which in every case are identified by reference, are arranged according to the grammatical forms, and not according to the senses." Further, the arrangement of compound words and derivatives was after an extremely complex etymological method, scarcely aided by any cross-references. All this pre-supposed considerable knowledge, and seriously affected the utility of the book to any but the advanced student. For numbers of those who turned to it for swift help in reading their Middle English, the word "Dictionary" (as understood in England) was a disappointing misnomer.

As it now presents itself, the book for the first time bears the title of a *Middle* (not *Old*) English Dictionary, a change contemplated by the author himself, and properly in accordance with present nomenclature. While preserving the general character of the work, Mr. Bradley has judiciously exercised a most careful revision, introducing many details of practical utility and much new matter. By the use of various type, compression of references, and cunning typographic devices, the bulk of the volume is not greatly increased, though it is estimated to contain nearly twice as much as the third edition.

The meaning of the word, *i.e.*, its modern equivalent, is given in every case, together with an indication of its part in speech, the latter often an indispensable item towards

correct understanding. This at once vastly enhances the workable value of the dictionary. It is not that English students want their thinking done for them more than others: there are, perhaps, more thorough young workers in England than is suspected, and a good tool ready to hand will often be used, leading further on, when a laborious clumsy method repels for want of time and the previous necessary knowledge. Not only are the main parts of speech indicated; the point of accident in each example, or set of examples, which illustrates the word is shown, while by a prominent type each leading change of grammatical form is at once distinguishable in the group of examples, such forms being arranged in the usual grammatical order. Thus, take the verb *fecchen*: after the cognates in other languages follows the modern meaning *fetch*, with fourteen references or quotations illustrating the infinitive; then comes *feccheth*, indicative present, with one reference; *fecche*, imperfect, with two; *fecche*, subjunctive, with two; *feighte*, preterite, with three. The student can, therefore, if needful, turn directly to the authority for any given form or variety of it recorded. Moreover, all these quotations and references having evidently been verified, as far as possible (a work of herculean labour!), occasion has been taken to add many helpful items, such as variants, corrections of mis-prints, suggestions of allied forms, &c. See, for example, under the articles *frofre*, *ze-lic*, *lof-sang*, *lufte*, *recchen*, *rechen*. The reviser is never afraid to own uncertain knowledge, and inspires confidence by giving us many a warning (?) before facts which seem probable, but are not yet proved. Links in the chain of word-descent—that is, words which possibly existed, but are known only as forming part of a compound—were undistinguishable in former editions save by the absence of quotations; in the present they are enclosed by [], remaining as possible main-words. Such are *ahien*, *hāwen*, *glider*.

With regard to the arrangement of main-words, two important changes must be noticed; those words which in Old English began with *hl*, *hn*, *hr*, and later dropped the *h*, as *hlaef*, *lof*, *loaf*; *hlafdiz*, *lady*; *hleap*, *leap*; *hnute*, *nut*; *hreed*, *reed*, are brought from the letter H, where Stratmann placed them, and ranged under L, N, and R, where Middle English readers will first look; not, however, shorn of the *h*, it is simply printed in small italic, thus really forming an indication of historic value*. Again, forms which stand under main-words beginning with different initials, as *awen*, *owen* under *azen*, *ore* under *are*, may now easily be found by means of cross references.

Mr. Bradley treats the compounds—which are placed in alphabetical order under the first element—instructively and clearly: by the simple hyphen in the main-word he shows when it was a compound of English origin; this is especially convenient as regards prepositional prefixes. The different

values of one symbol are indicated by the use of small figures, as *a*², *a*³, &c.; under the article *a* we find that that letter represents the four prefixes *an-*, *and-*, *ze-*, *of-*, besides its own ordinary use. A Romanic prefix may form part of an English word, as in *de-broken*, and is hyphenated because the compound was formed in England. No compounds of Romanic origin are so indicated—all the rows of words in *com* and *con*, for instance, stand unhyphenated—because they came to the Englishman as single foreigners, and had been compounded before he knew them. Cross references are brought into play for the parts of “improper compounds” or phrases. Of the large number of new words inserted in this edition, the majority appear to be of Romanic and Latin origin, a side on which the work was previously defective, owing to the author's leaning to the Teutonic branch of language. But one of the most important changes from the reviser's view as a philologist “relates to the notation of vowel-quantities.” Defending Dr. Stratmann's method of marking the quantities from the earliest Old English, Mr. Bradley “ventures on the attempt to give a representation of the actual quantity in Middle-English, in such a manner as to exhibit its relation to the earlier quantity,” explaining the notation which he has adopted. Although liable to some dispute, this and also the use of a diacritic for a Middle-English *ü* are valuable historic aids for which the student may be grateful.

The list of authorities given in “Explanation of References” bears traces of lexicographic experience. To the title and date of publication of each is added the approximate date of each MS. original, locality where necessary, and, last not least, the mode of quotation, whether by line, page, book, or chapter. A comparative table of references to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* makes this part of the apparatus complete.

LUCY TOULMIN SMITH.

SANSKRIT LITERATURE IN INDIA.

IN spite of the rapid means of communication now existing between this country and India, and of the interest which we take in Indian products, it is nevertheless true that comparatively little is known here of the literary side of Indian activity. Having spent the greater part of the last thirty-five years in that grand old country, I propose to give a brief sketch of what is being done there towards the preservation and publication of its ancient literature. I will begin with the Western Presidency.

The Government of India has for many years given a moderate annual grant for the purchase of Sanskrit manuscripts, and very many of these treasures have thus been saved from destruction and brought within reach of scholars. There are, however, thousands more all over the country, which have come down as heirlooms in Brahman families, and which their present owners would not dispose of, even though unable to make use of them themselves. Many such perish for want of proper care, and, in this way, numerous works known to have existed centuries ago have entirely disappeared. With a view to arresting this destructive process in Western India, Mr. Mahadeo Chinnaji Apfe, B.A., LL.B., an able lawyer and well-known philanthropist, has, during the last five

years, been devoting large sums of money to the erection in Poona, one of the chief seats of learning, of buildings suitable for the storing of manuscripts. Some thousands have already been entrusted to his care, and are deposited in a handsome fire-proof structure. In another part of the edifice there is a printing establishment, and a goodly staff of Pandits is engaged in collating and copying manuscripts for the press. I have visited the premises frequently, and can testify to the excellence and completeness of the arrangements. After the manner of the Rishis of old, Mr. Apfe has named his place the *Anandāsrama*, or Hermitage of Delight, and the books published there form the *Anandāsrama Sanskrit Series*. It at present includes the ten Upanishads, with the *bhāṣya* of Sankarāchārya and other commentaries; the *Svetāśvatara*, with four commentaries; *Sureśvaras vārtika* on *Bṛihadāranyaka-bhāṣya*; the *Vedāntasūtras* with *bhāṣya*, commentary, and *adhyakānamālā*; *Rudrādhyāya* with two *bhāṣyas*; *Vidyāranya's Jivanmuktiviveka* and *Sankaradigvijaya*; the *Saura Purāna*; and two medical treatises, *Yogarātākara* and *Rasarat-nasamuchchaya*. These are sold, to subscribers for the whole series, at one rupee and a half (or about two shillings) for 200 pages royal octavo; and, to non-subscribers, at two rupees for the same. Before leaving the capital of the Peshwas, I may remark that the Government has there a splendid library of Sanskrit manuscripts, in charge of the Professor of Oriental languages in the Deccan College.

The next works to be noticed are those issued by Mr. Jāvji Dādāji, the proprietor of the *Nirnayasāgara Press*, in Bombay. This gentleman has probably done more than any other individual in India to raise Sanskrit printing to a fine art, and the type cut in his establishment is unsurpassed by any in the world. Pandit Durgā Prasad, a learned Sanskritist in the Jaipur State, and a Bombay Pandit, jointly edit for him the *Kāvya-mālā*, a monthly periodical devoted to the publication of works on rhetoric, dramas, and minor poems. Portions of several appear each month, each with its own paging for separate binding when complete. In this way, since its commencement in 1886, the following works have been completed: *Rhetoric*—Vāmana's *Kāvya-āṅkārasūtras*, 80 pages; *Anandavardhana's Dhvanyāloka*, 246 pages; *Govinda's Kāvya-pradīpa*, 472 pages; *Rudrata's Kāvya-āṅkāra*, 174 pages; and *Jagannātha's Rasagangādhara*, 522 pages. Each of these has a commentary. *Poems*—Sātavāhana's *Gāthāsaptasatī*, with Index, 220 pages; *Harichandra's Dharma-śarmābhyaudaya*, 164 pages; *Jagaddhara's Stutikusumānjali*, 456 pages; *Rājānaka's Hara-vijaya*, 708 pages; and *Kshemendra's Daśavatāracharitra*, 164 pages. *Dramas*—*Karpūramanjari*, *Bālabbhārata*, *Subhadrāharana*, *Mukundānandabhāna*, *Latakamelaka*, *Unmattarāghava*, *Kamsavadha*, *Karnasundari*, and *Dūtāngada*. In addition to the above, there are numerous smaller works which have not separate paging, but form part of the annual volumes.

From this same city the Bombay Sanskrit Series is issued, under the patronage of the Government of Bombay. As originally projected in 1866, its aim was to provide critical editions of a certain number of plays, poems, and prose works for the use of University students; but since supplying that want, it has launched out into the deep, and now includes such works as *Nāgōjibhatta's Paribhāṣendusekhara*, *Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya*, *Vallabhadeva's Subhāṣitāvalī*, *Vākpati's Gaud-avaho*, *Sārngadhara's Paddhati*, and others. The most recent additions to the Series are three contributed by myself last year—namely,

* The case of the aspirate *hw* is different: the *h* was retained, although the spelling was reversed; so that those words like *white*, *whip*, *whisper*, and the numerous relative pronouns and adverbs must be here sought under *h*. Cross references by some mistake have generally been omitted for these.

a Concordance to the Upanishads and Bhagavadgītā, 1082 pages; Suresvara's Naishkarmya-siddhi, and eleven Ātharvāna Upanishads, with commentaries. All of the above can be obtained from the Curator of the Government Book Depot, Bombay, at very moderate prices.

Turning now to Northern India, we have at Calcutta the long-established Bibliotheca Indica Series, from which a continuous stream of Sanskrit literature of every class has been issuing for forty-five years. This series is under the control of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which receives a grant from the Government of 6000 rupees a year for the publication of Sanskrit literature. When the society's Centenary Review was published, nine years ago, 140 Sanskrit works had been completed. It is much to be wished, however, that a little more expedition were shown in the completing process. It took nine years to finish Yāska's Nirukta, and the Samhitā of the Black Yajur Veda, which was begun thirty-two years ago, is still far from completion! One work of this series, Dr. Eggeling's edition of the Kātantra, is a sort of literary torso, for it broke off, in the middle of an index, fourteen years ago, and there it is still! One grave defect in the series ought to be noted, and that is that no work ever passes into a second edition; consequently they are soon out of print, and the earlier volumes are not to be had anywhere. Before leaving Calcutta, I may remark that a great quantity of Sanskrit literature has been put forth in that city by Pandit Jivānanda Vidyaśāgara, a son of the learned Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. His publications are very cheap, but their most conspicuous feature is their extreme inaccuracy!

Passing on to Benares, we have first of all the valuable monthly magazine *The Pandit*, consisting at the present time of twenty-three yearly volumes. Many important works have been published through this channel, those on the Vedānta school of philosophy predominating. Until this year there was no separate paging for the different works, but some of them have been reprinted and issued in separate form. The most recent of these reprints is that of the Vedāntasiddhāntamuktāvali, with an excellent translation by Prof. A. Venis, the Principal of the Sanskrit College in that city. Prof. Venis has made a special study of this branch of Hindu philosophy, and we are indebted to him for a scholarly translation of the Vedāntaparibhāṣā, and also of the most important chapters of the Panchadaśī, both of which appeared in the *Pandit*. He is also the superintendent of the Vizianagram Sanskrit Series, which was launched at Benares in 1890, its first issue being Appayadikṣita's Siddhānta-śāstra, a valuable Vedantic treatise. It is bristling with quotations from Vedic and non-Vedic writings, but the absence of inverted commas deprives the eye of the reader of the help which nowadays he has a right to expect; and it is to be hoped that in future issues this omission will be supplied. Two other works have recently been added to the series. From the same city emanates the Benares Sanskrit Series, under the joint superintendence of Profs. Griffith and Thibaut. The type is not as good as it might be, and the fasciculi appear very slowly. Kumārila Bhaṭṭa's Tantravārtika, a gloss on the *bhāṣya* on the Mīmāṃsāśāstra, was commenced in 1882; but, so far, only ten parts have appeared, and it is not likely to be finished for some years. A good edition of the Prātiśākhya of the White Yajur Veda was completed in 1888; and there is also a useful edition, with translation, of Lawgākṣi Bhāṣaka's Arthasaṅgraha, an elementary treatise on Mīmāṃsā. Others are in progress, and altogether about fifty parts have gone forth to the public. Large numbers of Sanskrit works have

been published in Benares by native book-sellers; but they are of such inconvenient form, and so villainously lithographed, as to be practically useless to European scholars.

Southern India, the home of the famous Sankarāchārya and Śāyana, is full of manuscripts; but, except by the late Dr. Burnell, very little seems to have been done with a view to making them known. Dr. Oppert's bulky lists of works supposed to exist in private libraries are worse than useless. Lists containing nearly 19,000 names of works said to be found in libraries all over the land, were sent in to the Professor by various Pandits; but the columns set apart for the subject-matter and author's names having rarely been filled in, he tells us that he supplied this deficiency to the best of his ability! In other Provinces, however, it will be seen that much has been done. Yet so vast is the field that the great mass of literature seems hardly to have been touched, and it will need several generations of diligent workers to make it in any sense complete.

G. A. JACOB, Colonel.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE first soirée of the Royal Society will be held at Burlington House on Wednesday, May 7, at 9 p.m.

IN addition to the medals already announced in the ACADEMY, the following awards have been made by the council of the Royal Geographical Society: the Murchison grant to Mr. Swan (who accompanied Mr. Theodore Bent in his expedition to Mashonaland); the Back grant to the Rev. James Sibree, for his many years' work on the geography and bibliography of Madagascar; the Cuthbert Peck grant to Mr. Campbell, for his important journeys in Korea; and the Gill memorial to Mr. Garrett, for his geographical work during the past fifteen years in Sierra Leone.

MESSRS. MACMILLANS promise, as a new volume in their "Nature Series," a morphological study of the Apodidae, by Mr. Henry M. Bernard, illustrated. In this essay the author claims to show that the Apodidae form a true link between the Crustacea and the Annelida. We may add that, at the next meeting of the Linnean Society, on Thursday, April 21, Mr. Bernard is announced to read a paper on "The Relation of the Acaridae to the Arachnida."

MESSRS. DULAU & Co. announce a new botanical publication, to be called *British Museum Psychological Memoirs*, edited by Mr. George Murray. It will be devoted exclusively to original algological papers, the records of research carried on in the cryptogamic laboratory of the Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, and is intended to be issued at about half-yearly intervals. The first part will be illustrated with eight plates, and will contain, among other articles, the description of a new order of marine Algae.

WE have received the annual volume of *The Zoological Record* for 1890 (Gurney & Jackson), which is edited, as the four previous volumes have been, by Mr. Frank E. Beddard, prosecutor to the Zoological Society. We note a few changes on the staff of recorders: Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, of the Natural History Museum, has undertaken Aves; and Mr. E. A. Minchin, of Keble College, Oxford, is now responsible for Echinodermata and Spongiae.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE have received the *Transactions* of the American Philological Association for 1891 (London: Edward Arnold). Besides the Proceedings of

the twenty-third annual session, held at Princeton in July of last year, it also contains four papers, printed in full. Of one of these—"The Greek Stage according to Extant Dramas," by Dr. E. Capps, of Yale—mention has already been made in the ACADEMY. Two others treat questions of Greek and Latin syntax—"Conditional Sentences in the Greek Tragedians," by Prof. E. B. Clapp, also of Yale, which is to some extent a reply to a paper by Mr. Bayfield in the *Classical Review*; and "The Mode in the Phrases *quod sciam*," &c., by Prof. W. G. Hale, of Cornell. The fourth is a valuable contribution to the lexicography of mediaeval Latin, by Prof. A. F. West, of Princeton, the editor of the magnificent edition of Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, printed by the Grolier Club (New York, 1889). Among the most curious words not found elsewhere are:—*panfletus*—"pamphlet"; *geologia*—"the study of law which is concerned with earthly things"; and several Latinised forms of Arabic words. We observe that Prof. West acknowledges his obligations to the late E. C. Thomas, the English editor of the *Philobiblon*. Of the papers summarised in the Proceedings, we must be content to notice only a few. Prof. Sihler, of Milwaukee, contributes notes on the Census under the Roman Republic; Prof. Clement L. Smith, of Harvard, maintains that the *phaselus* of Catullus's fourth poem was not the yacht in which the poet had himself sailed home from Bithynia, but belonged to an earlier generation, perhaps to the poet's father; Prof. C. F. Smith, of Vanderbilt, quotes traces of tragic usage in Thucydides; Prof. T. W. Hunt, of Princeton, discusses the history of English lexicography; Prof. H. W. Smyth, of Bryn Mawr, collects and sifts the evidence for the existence of the Digamma in post-Homeric Ionic, both in literature and in inscriptions; Prof. W. A. Merrill, of Miami, examines the significance and use of the word *natura* by Lucretius, with special reference to a statement by Munro; and, finally, Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce—whom we believe to be a full-blooded negro—maintains that the *σφατα λυγρά* of Bellerophon (*Il. vi. 168*) were genuine letters in written characters. Altogether, this is a very interesting volume.

MR. E. R. WHARTON, of Jesus College Oxford, has reprinted a paper, written in French, from the *Mémoires* of the Société de Linguistique, entitled "Quelques *a* Latins." He here discusses more thoroughly a theory which he first suggested in the ACADEMY of January 24, 1885, and subsequently applied in *Etyrna Latina*. He deals with certain classes of cases where *a* is found in Latin where one would expect *e* or *o*, which are usually explained by ablaut. According to Mr. Wharton, the true explanation of all these cases is that we have here a phenomenon specially Latin, developed after the separation of the several Indo-European languages, and due to the influence of a tonic accent. Two dialects continued to exist in Latin side by side—a pitch-dialect and a stress-dialect, in the former of which alone was the tonic accent strong enough to change a preceding *e* or *o* into *a*; whereas in the latter the accent on the first syllable overcame the tonic accent following, so that the original *e* or *o* was preserved. That the two dialects should be used together is not more surprising than that an educated Roman said: not "*sedeo* in sodio," nor "*seleo* in solio," but "*sedeo* in solio." Incidentally, Mr. Wharton corrects a mistake of old standing in Greek lexicography. In the line of Euphorion (90 Meineke)

τὸ βῆ οἱ δῆσος ἑσπερος "Εσπερ

δῆσος is a Macedonian word meaning "death," and has nothing to do with *δῆσος*—"debt," with which the *Etymologus Magnus* confuses it, by explaining it as equivalent to *δῆσος*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CLIFTON SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Saturday, March 26.)

WALTER STRACHAN, Esq., president, in the chair. —On "The Authorship of Henry VIII." there were papers by Mr. S. L. Gwynn, Miss Florence Herapath, and Mr. Norman Spencer. Mr. Gwynn laid it down as a principle that, when the best artists agree with the most erudite critics to deny or affirm the genuineness of an ascription on grounds of style and technique, we get evidence that should outweigh all but the most positive external testimony. The argument from the presence of "Henry VIII." in the 1623 Folio, when considered in reference to "Henry VI." and "Titus Andronicus," proves too much. The history of the criticism of the play was reviewed, beginning with Roderick in 1758, and going on to Emerson, Hickson, and Spedding. Shaksperian scholars generally consider it now proved that two men had a hand in the play, and that Fletcher was one of them. Mr. Boyle, in a paper read before the New Shakspeare Society in 1885, said that Shakspeare wrote none of the play (and in this opinion he was supported by Browning), and attributed the non-Fletcherian part of the play to Massinger. He considered that the play was produced by actual collaboration. It is unsafe, however, to argue from the parallel passages by which Mr. Boyle tried to prove his case. The poetry of the scenes attributed to Massinger seems to be too good for him, and it reminds one more of Beaumont. Miss Herapath dealt mainly with the paper of Mr. Boyle, saying that, in order to justify his entire rejection of Shakspeare's authorship, he alleges (1) the total want of passionate power, (2) the weak and inconsistent characterisation, (3) the presence of historical references to events of 1616-17, (4) the un-Shaksperian language. The first and fourth contentions cannot be accepted when we take into account I. i. 40-2, 93-5; I. ii. 61-5, the speeches of Wolsey and the King which follow, or such phrases as "the long divorce of steel" (II. i. 76), or "Stand in the gap and trade of more preferments, With which the time will load him" (V. i. 36-7). Neither is the weak and inconsistent characterisation established. Henry, Wolsey, Buckingham, Cranmer, Katharine, and the Old Lady are worthy additions even to Shakspeare's gallery of portraits. The Old Lady is a truly Shaksperian character. Also the mode in which Mr. Boyle deals with the historical references is anything but conclusive. Notwithstanding Mr. Boyle's brilliant analysis of the respective parts he ascribes to Massinger and Fletcher, it seems more reasonable to suppose that Shakspeare's play perished in the fire at the Globe, and that the present play is an attempt after Shakspeare's death to resuscitate a favourite drama by means of imperfect memories, fragmentary copies, and the valuable aid of Fletcher and Massinger. Mr. Spencer said that the peculiarities of Fletcher's style have placed his participation in the play beyond a doubt. But in all the arguments as to Massinger's share there is a want of positive proof, which to be decisive must be based on technicalities of metre and style. Although we may be compelled to consider the non-Fletcherian parts of the play as very poor Shakspeare, it would be equally difficult not to think them very good Massinger. —Mr. John Taylor read a paper on "Shakspeare, Buckingham, and Wolsey," saying that tradition, or, what is the same thing, Shakspeare's representation, attributed the fall of Buckingham to Wolsey's machinations. But the authority is dramatic rather than historical. Shakspeare, or whoever wrote "Henry VIII.," derived his facts from Holinshed, who literally translated "that old libeller and maligner, Polydore Vergil, the only witness for Wolsey's animosity towards the proud duke, and who has been unhesitatingly followed, remarks Mr. J. S. Brewer, by Lord Herbert and later historians. Hall, who disliked the Cardinal and has many kind words for the duke, says nothing of Wolsey's hatred, which at any rate was not actively excited until the seditious inclinations of Buckingham had become apparent. The State Papers afford evidence that, previous to the attainer of Buckingham, the feeling existing between him and Wolsey was one of cordiality. Buckingham's ambition had led him so far into virtual treason that he only required the courage

and the power to render himself Wolsey's sovereign. Like Macbeth, Buckingham had a profound belief in astrology and divination; and possibly for this reason he showed so much respect for the leading professors of such occult science, the gypsies, who instead of being driven from his manors as rogues and vagabonds were civilly treated and even rewarded.

HISTORICAL.—(Thursday, April 7.)

OSCAR BROWNING, Esq., in the chair.—The Rev. Robinson Thornton read a paper on "The History of the Roumanian Language," in which the various influences which have been at work to form the existing language were traced, from the days of the Roman colony to the fall of Constantinople. The grammar and vocabulary were also compared with the Slavonic and Turkish, and the literature of modern Roumania was, of course, coupled with the name of Carmen Sylva.—An interesting discussion followed, in which M. Charles Mijatovitch, the late Servian minister to this country, took part.

FINE ART.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

REPORT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1891-2.

THE following is the report of Mr. Newberry, read at the general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, on March 11.

I have been asked by the Committee to lay before you the report of the work done by the officers of the Archaeological Survey of Egypt since it was started eighteen months ago, and to report to you that the great work which you have undertaken now rests on a solid basis.

The general object of the Survey was explained to you at the last general meeting, in a paper by Mr. Griffith—the originator of the idea and the honorary superintendent of the work. The object was briefly this:—To catalogue, measure, and copy all the monuments which exist above ground in Egypt. This scheme was suggested by Mr. Griffith in 1889, approved of and referred to the Committee at the general meeting in 1890. The Committee considered the matter; and in August, 1890, a sum of money was voted in order to enable me to study under Mr. Griffith, and work out with him the details of the scheme.

The details having been duly prepared, I started for Egypt early in November, 1890; and, on my arrival in Cairo, I was joined by Mr. Fraser, who had meanwhile been appointed engineer to the Survey. On November 25th, we left Minieh and arrived the following day at Beni Hasan, the site agreed upon for our first season's work. The report of that work has already been published by me, firstly in a brief form in the columns of the ACADEMY, and afterwards in a more expanded form in the Extra Special Report issued at the end of last year. It is not necessary now to enter into any of the details of the first season's work. It is enough to say that Mr. Fraser, Mr. Blackden (the artist who joined the expedition in February, 1891), and I remained at work in the Tombs of Beni Hasan until the early summer, when we returned to England. During the summer, Mr. Fraser was engaged in drawing in ink the plans of the Tombs at Beni Hasan; I meanwhile prepared for the photographer some 10,000 square feet of tracings which I had outlined in pencil at Beni Hasan. At the same time I also worked through the MSS. of Burton, Hay, and Wilkinson, preserved in the British Museum.

Early in October Mr. Fraser left England for Beni Hasan, where he arrived on October 30, to complete his sketch survey of the tombs there; and on October 15 I followed, taking Paris on my way, in order to examine the MSS. of Champollion and Nestor de l'Hôte. After making copious excerpts from these, I

immediately proceeded to Egypt, and was joined at Alexandria by Mr. Howard Carter, a young artist whom the Society had engaged to assist me in tracing. We then proceeded together to Beni Hasan, and within three weeks Mr. Carter and I finished our work there, having traced some 2,000 square feet of painting. We then moved on to El Bersheh, and encamped in the ravine behind the Coptic village of Dér en Nakhleh.

At El Bersheh, curiously enough, only two inscribed tombs were previously known to Egyptologists. These were: the well-known tomb of Tahutihotep, containing the paintings of a colossal statue on a sledge being drawn by 172 men, and the tomb of Ahaneht, inscriptions from which had been published by Prof. Sayce in the *Recueil des Travaux* about two years ago. Within a quarter of an hour of my arrival at El Bersheh, however, I had the good luck to discover ten more inscribed tombs, all of about the XIIth Dynasty, and containing many lines of inscriptions. It is extraordinary that these should never have been noted before, as they all lay within a hundred yards of the tomb of Tahutihotep, and six of them were actually on the same level. They had most of them suffered from the effects of an earthquake, which must have taken place before Coptic times, as on many of the fractures of the stones are painted Coptic crosses and inscriptions which date from an early period. Several of the walls of the tombs here have fallen in, and been fractured into hundreds of pieces, some weighing about a ton, others no bigger than a walnut-shell. The bigger blocks had to be carefully moved; and then I had, with Mr. Carter's assistance, to fit the smaller pieces on to the bigger blocks and trace them. By this means I was enabled to restore many a picture and several important things. In one case I fitted together about thirty fragments, and restored a block about one foot square, taking nearly half a day to do it. But I was well repaid for my trouble, as I found that the name of one of Tahutihotep's daughters was inscribed upon it, and, moreover, the name of a daughter whom we did not know of previously. By fitting an innumerable quantity of fragments, and by the help of the inscriptions and paintings still intact upon the walls, we have been able to glean a goodly harvest from the El Bersheh tombs, and withal a harvest which shows the importance of the scheme which the Society has undertaken. It is only by the most patient examination and study of the inscriptions and paintings that one can attain any really satisfactory result.

Had time permitted, I would have described to you in detail a typical XIth or XIIth Dynasty tomb. I may, however, just note briefly its principal features. They are, (1) an open outer court; (2) a portico with columns leading to (3) a main chamber, to the east of which is (4) the shrine. In some part of the floor of the main chamber is excavated (5) a well or shaft leading to (6) the sepulchral chamber. On the head and jambs of the doorway are usually inscribed the names and titles of the deceased, together with a short prayer to the visitor to the tomb. This prayer generally runs, "O ye who love life, who hate death, give offerings of bread and wine to the Ka of the deceased." Sometimes it is varied with, "O ye who live upon the top of the earth, give offerings of bread and wine, oxen and geese, sweet incense and wax, to the Ka of the deceased." In the tomb of Chnemhotep at Beni Hasan, the visitor is asked to give these offerings at various stated festivals. Not content with such prayers and directions to the visitor, the princes and nobles of the Middle Kingdom sometimes appointed special priests to arrange these festivals, and, as a preliminary, cursed beforehand anyone who might interfere with them.

Thus Chnemhotep, in his biographical inscription, tells us that he appointed a Ka priest and endowed him with lands and vassals, that he decreed offerings "at every feast of the necropolis, at every feast of the living and of the dead." "Moreover," he continues, "if any priest or any person disarranges these festivals, may he cease to exist and may his son cease to exist upon his seat." Passing through the doorway of the portico, we enter the main chamber, which formed the principal feature of the tomb. It is usually a square or rectangular chamber hollowed out of the rock. Sometimes pillars are left in the excavation, then carefully worked to imitate columns. The walls of the main chamber are smoothed, and the surface prepared for the paintings which are to cover them. The scenes are generally of a similar nature in the various tombs, though they sometimes differ in their order and arrangement. The object is to give a kind of pictorial biography of the deceased. Chnemhotep tells us, in the beginning of his biographical inscription, that he made his tomb "in order that it might establish his name to eternity and make it endure for ever; also that it might establish the names of his staff being arranged in good order according to their rank, the established ones, his household officers, and all artisans one after another." Accordingly, on the walls of his tomb we find a series of named portraits representing the owner of the tomb, the members of his family, and his officers and domestics. In the shrine, the walls of which are also carefully smoothed and painted, are usually representations of the funeral feast with rows of men and women bearing offerings, priests cutting up oxen, burning incense, and reading prayers. The shrine also generally contained statues of the deceased and of his wife.

I must now return to my report on the work done by the Survey staff. The chief result of the past two seasons' work is, of course, that we now have not only plans of the tombs and water-colour facsimiles of many of the most interesting scenes, but copies of the inscriptions and outline tracings of all the wall paintings in the tombs at Beni Hasan and El Bersheh. The entire work of the past two seasons up to three weeks ago (with the exception of four of Mr. Blackden's drawings) is now before you. They are, as you will see, water-colour drawings by Mr. Blackden, plans by Mr. Fraser, photographs by Mr. Fraser and myself, as well as these rolls of tracings. The majority of these I pencilled in on the walls during my first season's work. And I reckon that there are here upwards of 14,000 square feet of tracing paper covered with pencil outlines—12,000 feet of which, at least, I have done with my own hand. Another result of my work is the genealogy which you see there (here a diagram was shown). It is one of several, and, I am glad to say, the longest and fullest genealogy of any ancient Egyptian family that has yet been worked out. The two princely families buried at El Bersheh and Beni Hasan we find to have been related to one another. The founder of the Beni Hasan branch was Chnemhotep I., and we can trace the history of his branch through five generations. The founder of the El Bersheh branch was Nehera I., and we trace the history of his branch through no less than seven generations. These feudal princes lived under the first kings of the XIIth Dynasty, about 2500 B.C.—that is, about 500 years before the time of Abraham, and at a time before either the horse or the camel was known in Egypt. Chnemhotep I. lived during the reign of the first King of the XIIth Dynasty—Amenemhat I. Necht ruled the Oryx nome under Usertsen I. Chnemhotep II. inherited his grandfather's titles, which were confirmed to him by Amenemhat II. He died in the sixth year of Usertsen II. Tahutihotep, the

governor of the Hare nome, who was buried at El Bersheh, was nephew of the great Chnemhotep (II.); and the inscriptions inform us that he was born in the reign of Amenemhat II., that he was raised to the peerage by Usertsen II., and that he died at a good old age in the reign of Usertsen III. I could detail to you from the inscriptions the history of each of the individuals of this family—tell you of their various titles, of the good deeds which they performed upon earth, and of their hopes for the future. I could also tell you the names of their various officers and of their domestic servants; and had I time I would have described to you the organisation of the household of one of these princes. This, however, I have reserved for my book, which will be published very shortly.

Before concluding this part of my report, I ought also to add that the sketch survey of the tombs and hill at El Bersheh is now being done by Messrs. Blackden and Fraser, and that it is hoped that it will be completed before the hot weather sets in. It is much to be regretted that we have not more water-colour drawings this season (we have only about an eighth part of what were done last year); but this is owing to the fact that Mr. Blackden has had to superintend the work of excavating and the sketch survey of the tombs. Another important result of our work is the collection of *graffiti* which I have made. These are chiefly hieratic, Coptic, and Greek, which have been copied from the walls of the tombs. Some of the former are very interesting. There is one you will see on one of my tracings, which was probably scribbled on the wall by one of the artists employed in painting the tomb. It runs: "Let us leave our work and cook bread." Another *graffito* gives a poetical little description of the tomb in which it was found. It was written by a royal scribe named Amen-mes in the XVIIIth Dynasty, and concludes by saying, "Would that I might renew my visit to this tomb."

Making copies of the paintings and inscriptions at Beni Hasan and El Bersheh is not, however, all that I have done for you this season in Egypt. I have also explored the Nile valley, from Minieh to Kusiye on the left bank, and from Zawyet el Mayyitin to Hawata on the right bank; and I have noted the mounds, place-names, and objects of archaeological interest within that district—a district about forty miles long, and which comprises the whole of the provinces known in ancient times as the Oryx nome and the Hermopolite nome. No records of exploration on the left bank have been made since the beginning of the century. Going down the Nile as far as Nezali Ganub, I struck to the west through the town of Kusiye to a Coptic village named Mër. To the west of this village is the Bahr Yusuf, then a stretch of cultivated land. To the west of this again is a wide expanse of sandy desert, having traversed which one reaches the hills of the Libyan chain. Excavated in these hills, due east of Mër, are tombs of the VIth, XIIth, and XXVIth Dynasties. A few miles further to the north is the village of 'Awaga. To the west of this are tombs in the hills, and a very large cemetery at the edge of the desert—a cemetery which extends northward nearly as far as Bawit. North-west of Bawit are two uninscribed limestone quarries. From Bawit to Minieh the hills are all sand-choked, with the exception of a few cliffs east of Derwa and Tunch. At Gebel Tunch is one of the boundary stelae of Chunanen, dated in the eighth year of that monarch's reign.

Having explored the Libyan hills from Mër to Minieh, I then took a horse and explored the villages and mounds of the cultivated land. At Dashiut, Hür, Derut en Nakh'eh,

and a few other villages are small mounds. The village of Gilga is built on an enormous mound, one of the highest that I have seen in Egypt. The mounds at Eshmunen, which mark the site of the Greek Hermopolis, are being gradually dug away for *sebkah*, and in a few years time all traces of them will be as completely obliterated as the extensive mounds which are said to have existed opposite Beni Hasan. On the east bank of the river are remains of VIth Dynasty tombs at Zawyet el Mayyitin and at Sheikh Said: XIth and XIIth Dynasty tombs at Beni Hasan and El Bersheh: XVIIIth Dynasty tombs and monuments in the ravine behind the modern village of Beni Hasan, at El Bersheh, and further south at Tel el-Amarna. Behind Derabu Hannes and Der en Nakhleh are enormous limestone quarries in the hills, containing hundreds of demotic *graffiti* of the time of Nectanebo, as well as many Coptic *graffiti* and paintings. In the *débris* below the tombs at El Bersheh and Sheikh Said, I found a large number of stone chisels similar to those I discovered last year. It is probable that these boulder chisels were used very generally in Egypt, but none have been recorded from other sites than those already mentioned.

There is one other discovery that I ought to note in this report. On December 21 I left camp early in the morning with Mr. Carter, to visit Mr. Petrie at Haggi Qandil—a village situated about twelve miles south of El Bersheh. Returning along the hills the same evening, we fell in with a party of Bedawin. I had previously been making inquiries among the natives whether any tombs existed in the ravine some distance from the river. These Bedawin had heard of this, and their *sheikh* volunteered the information that he knew of a *turba* or tomb some distance back in the desert immediately east of Haggi Qandil. On my offering him a little bakhsheesh, he promised to take me to the place. I then bargained with him to supply the necessary camels, and asked him to stay the night at our camp—so that he might not have the chance of giving us the slip, as Arabs often try to do. He stayed with me, and next morning at sunrise Mr. Carter and I, together with the Bedawi *sheikh* and four of his men, armed with guns and spears, started off into the desert for this *turba*. At four o'clock the same afternoon, after a hot day's desert ride, we sighted large masses of limestone and alabaster chips, and in less than half an hour were inside what proved to be, not a tomb, but the famous alabaster quarry of Hat-Nub—the quarry to which Una went to cut out the alabaster altar for his sovereign more than 5500 years ago. This quarry was the most famous one of the Ancient Kingdom, and in it I found cartouches of Chufu, Mer-en-ra Pepi, and Nefer-ka-ra, as well as several short inscriptions.

On January 4, Mr. Carter's and my work of tracing the wall paintings and copying the inscriptions being completed, we broke up our camp. Mr. Carter proceeded to Tel el-Amarna to begin excavations under Mr. Petrie on that ancient site on behalf of Mr. Tyssen-Amherst. I returned the next day to Cairo, from whence I went to Alexandria to examine the MSS. of the late Consul Harris, which are now in the possession of his daughter. From Alexandria, I returned to England, and, since my arrival, have been engaged in preparing the two memoirs that I now have in hand for the Society.

ALFRED STEVENS'S MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

WE quote the following letter from the *Times* of April 12:

"In alluding two years ago, at the banquet of the Royal Academy, to the name of Alfred Stevens,

of whose works a small collection had at that time been brought together in Burlington House, I took occasion to express a hope I deeply felt, that the greatest achievement of this greatest of English designers—namely, the monument to the Duke of Wellington, now lost in dark seclusion in a side chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral—might be at no remote date removed to the spot which it was specially designed to adorn, and where, seen in its full beauty, it should both receive added dignity from its surroundings and in its turn enhance the grandeur of Wren's famous fabric.

"How disastrous is its present location your readers need hardly be reminded. Cooped up as is this monument in a narrow space, the only aspect of it which directly receives the light is brought so close to the spectator that his eye cannot embrace it as a whole; while the opposite view, shrouded already in darkness, is further effectually concealed by Sir Christopher's beautiful screen, a work which none would, it is hoped, venture to touch.

"That such a state of things is deeply to be deplored, and that this great work should be brought forth and revealed in its stateliness, has, I believe, long been the opinion of the great majority of intelligent persons. Nor does any difficulty stand in the way of doing so, except one, which I cannot regard as very formidable. The warm and active sympathy of the Dean and Chapter is, I am permitted to say, enlisted in favour of the indicated removal. The First Commissioner of Works shares this sympathy; the present bearer of the great duke's illustrious title would cordially welcome the translation; and last, not least, the distinguished architect who has charge of the fabric has no warmer wish than to see the original scheme carried into execution.

"What, then, is needed? Nothing, I believe—so ripe is public opinion—except some definite initiative in the endeavour to get together the modest sum needed for the operation, a sum which, I am informed, would not greatly, if at all, exceed a thousand pounds. That initiative I would ask your permission to take in your columns, by asking all those who may be willing to aid in this work to communicate with me, informing me of the amount they would propose to contribute towards it. I shall be happy to take over and, if you will allow it, to acknowledge publicly through you from time to time the sums sent to me; and I may add that the Dean of St. Paul's not only most kindly consents to join me in the duties of treasurership, but promises to mark the sympathy of the Chapter, as well as his own, by adding a sum of £50 to the £50 with which I myself purpose to open the list.

"But my hopes are not limited to the removal of the monument to its proper site. I share the widely-felt desire that it should be completed in accordance with the master's design, by the addition of the equestrian statue for which his rough model is still preserved. The need of this crowning feature, already strongly felt in the present hiding-place of the monument, will be yet more patent when the whole work is disengaged and fully revealed to view. For this further scheme, however—a scheme which I am glad to say has the full sanction of the Dean and Chapter—a separate fund should be opened; and such a fund I desire now also to initiate, asking those who are willing to support it to state clearly, in communicating either with the Dean of St. Paul's or with myself, whether they wish to subscribe to both funds, or to one only; explaining in the latter case on which of them their contribution is to be entered, and in the former, in what proportion it should be divided between them. This fund also I purpose to head with a contribution of £50.

"FRED. LEIGHTON."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT YORK.

York: April 11, 1892.

Two inscribed stones, of which one only is perfect, have been recently found on the Mount, York, a place which has yielded many similar curiosities.

1. The first represents a figure of a mother and a child, nicely carved, and about five feet high. Below, in a panel which is broken off from the figures, is the following inscription:

D. M.
IVLIE : VBRICE . ANN. XXXI.
SEMPRONIE MARTINE M. VI.
SEMPRONIVS MARTINVS F.C.

This reading is certain with the exception of one or two letters, and these will be made out when the stone is brought into a better light.

2. Half of this stone is gone, but on the remnant are the letters

. . . . CON
IVGI CARISSIMAE
F. C. O. S. T. T. L.

The inscription is in good and early letters, some of which are ligulate, and has been erected by a husband to his wife. There is no difficulty in reading it. The last letters express the pathetic wish *O sit tibi terra levis!*

J. RAINE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A FULL description of Mr. J. Theodore Bent's exploration of the ruined cities of Mashonaland will be published by Messrs. Longmans, in the autumn season, with numerous illustrations.

THE late Mr. Edwin Long's last large picture, "The Parable of the Sower," is now on view in a gallery in Old Bond-street, which is apparently to be called after the artist.

M. HOMOLLE, director of the French School at Athens—who hopes to begin immediately the work of excavation at Delphi—has just been elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

PROF. SALINAS, curator of the Palermo Museum and director of excavations throughout Sicily, has been conducting operations during the past two months on the acropolis of Selinus, where the famous archaic metopes (now in the museum at Palermo) were found by two English architects in 1823. After much laborious tracing of the lines of gateways, galleries, &c., Prof. Salinas was fortunate enough to discover three new metopes, built into the wall of the acropolis. Though of a similar style to the well-known ones, they are much smaller in size, and cannot have belonged to the same temple. The relief on one of them is so mutilated that little can be said except that it represents Hercules subduing the bull; the others bear figures of Europa and the bull, and of a winged sphinx. The designs recall the reverses on certain old coins of Crete. Not the least interesting fact is that they show evidence of having once been painted, the ground in red. Europa and the bull is described as an admirable work of art, manifestly wrought under oriental influence. The pose of Europa is graceful, while the head and neck of the bull show strength. That he is swimming across the sea is indicated by two fishes. The new metopes are at present stored away in the cellars of the Palermo Museum. They have been photographed; and Prof. Salinas hopes soon to publish a full account of his discovery.

AMONG the juries chosen for selecting the pictures to be exhibited at the Champs de Mars, we note the names of Mr. Henry Moore and Mr. Whistler.

THE Luxembourg has recently acquired a picture by Claude Monnet. Overtures have also been made to perhaps a still more celebrated impressionist, M. Degas, to secure an example of his art for the national collection, but up to the present without result.

THE *Magazine of Art* for this month is well up to date. It contains articles on the new Associate, Mr. Stanhope Forbes, and the new president of the Royal Scottish Academy, Sir George Reid. The part is prefaced by a photograph, after "The Old Story" by Mr. Alma Tadema. The illustrations in the text are as numerous and good as usual, especially the woodcuts by Jonnard, after Helmick. "Our Illustrated Note-book" is a comparatively new and very interesting feature of this magazine.

WE have seldom seen a more exquisite little volume upon book-making in its material aspects—or, to speak more accurately, upon book-covering—than that on "Roger Payne and his Art, a Short Account of his Life and Work as a Binder," just issued by the De Vinne Press at New York. Its production has been a labour of love to its author, Mr. William Liring Andrews, and it is issued in a tantalisingly limited edition of but 100 Holland and 10 Japan paper copies. Its frontispiece reproduces the very scarce full-length portrait-engraving of that dissipated personage, that exquisite decorative artist, with whom the book deals, the first and prince of English book-binders. It shows his long, worn, aged figure bending over the screw press, his delicate fingers handling daintily one of the volumes whose exteriors he made so beautiful. Nine exquisite examples of his book-bindings are given in colour and gold by the "Artotype" process of Mr. Edward Bierstadt; and some of his curiously elaborate accounts, which detail with minute particularity each process of his art, are facsimiled.

THE STAGE.

THE annual series of memorial performances at Stratford-on-Avon, which have again this year, for the fifth time, been undertaken by Mr. F. R. Benson, will consist of eight representations of Shakspeare's plays, including a revival of "Timon of Athens," a tragedy that has not been seen on the boards since Phelps produced it at Sadler's Wells about twenty-five years ago. The performances commence on April 18, and will be as follows: Monday and Tuesday, "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Wednesday, "Julius Caesar"; Thursday, "Twelfth Night"; Friday and Saturday (Shakspeare's birthday), "Timon of Athens." There will be also two matinées, one of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" on Monday, and one of "Timon of Athens" on Saturday.

A NEW version of Ibsen's "Doll's House," by Mr. William Archer, is to be performed at the Avenue Theatre, beginning on Tuesday next, April 19, under the direction of Mr. Charles Charrington. The cast includes the names of Miss Janet Achurch and Miss Marion Lea.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Wagner as I Knew Him. By Ferdinand Praeger. (Longmans.)

IN a short preface the recently deceased author gives many good reasons for adding to the books about Wagner. For very many years he had been on friendly terms with the composer, had been his champion in this country at a time when he was either opposed or misunderstood; and it was through his exertions that Wagner came to London in 1855 as conductor of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Praeger's father was Capellmeister at the Stadttheater in Leipzig from 1818 to 1828, where Rosalie and

Louisa, Wagner's two sisters, were engaged; and thus, at an early period, our author must have heard of, and probably seen, the youthful composer, although he did not actually make his acquaintance until a later date.

Of Wagner's early years a few new stories are told, but nothing of special importance. The eight days spent in London in 1839, when Wagner was on his way to Boulogne to visit Meyerbeer, are graphically described. Mr. Praeger is disposed to trace "the germ of his daring revolution in music" to his visit to Shakspere's monument in Westminster Abbey. While standing before it, he was lost in thought at the work achieved by the British genius. But, as our author relates, his reverie had a commonplace ending. Minna, his wife, who was so faithful and true to him, but who never understood his genius, "plucked his sleeve, saying: 'Komm, lieber Richard, du standst hier zwanzig Minuten wie eine Bildsäule, ohne ein Wort zu sprechen.'" The trying over of the "Rienzi" music with Meyerbeer is lively reading. Wagner told our author that he believed the popular composer's praise was sincere; "for," he cynically added, "the first two acts [those which were finished and which he played to him] are just the very parts of the opera which please me least, and which I should like to disown."

Mr. Praeger, referring to Wagner's conversion from conventionality while in Paris, speaks of

"that glorious change in his art-work which has made music an articulate language understood by all, whereas hitherto it had been but a lisping speech, with occasional beautiful moments undoubtedly, but for all that an imperfect art."

Yet a few pages further on he tells us that, when Wagner heard the Choral Symphony, its story, its "programme" was clear before him. Surely, then, music was something more than "lisping speech" if it could make its meaning so clear.

Franz Liszt's early recognition of Wagner's genius has often been mentioned; but there was another man who at a still earlier period, and almost entirely from intercourse with him, perceived his greatness. This was August Roeckel, second musical director at Dresden. In March, 1843, he writes:

"His earnestness in art is religious; he looks upon the drama as the pulpit from which the people should be taught, and his views on a combination of the different arts for that purpose open up an exciting theory, as new as it is ideal."

This was the August Roeckel who, together with Wagner, became members of the Fatherland Union; both took an active part in the events connected with the Saxon Revolution of 1849. The one was taken, but the other escaped; poor Roeckel suffered thirteen years' imprisonment, but Wagner fled to Switzerland. The stirring story of the Revolution forms a deeply interesting episode in Mr. Praeger's book. He gives a translation of the entire paper written by Wagner and read before the Union on June 16, 1848, which was afterwards filed as part of the indictment against him. One short characteristic passage may be quoted. After describing to what goal Republican efforts were tending, Wagner says:

"Then shall we traverse the ocean in our ships, and found here and there a new young Germany, enriching it with the fruits of our achievements, and educating our children in our principles of human rights, so that they may be propagated everywhere. We shall do otherwise than the Spaniards, who make the New World into a papistic slaughter-house; we shall do otherwise than the English, who convert their colonies into huge shops for their own individual profit. Our colonies shall be truly German; and from sunrise to sunset we shall contemplate a beautiful, free Germany, inhabited, as in the mother country, by a free people."

On the Jewish question Mr. Praeger is extremely frank. He regretted Wagner's antipathy to the Hebrew people, and expresses astonishment that he should have shown such repugnance, seeing that he had received so much kindness from Jews all through his life. In discussing Jewish music, however, Mr. Praeger justly remarks that Wagner did not exceed "the legitimate limits of criticism." The temperate passage quoted about Mendelssohn fully bears out this statement.

Our author once ventured to argue with Wagner against his "illogical and intemperate introduction of the brute creation into his dramas"; and he truly remarks that "it was an extraordinary feature in a poetic brain like that of Wagner's that he would cling persistently to such realism." In the later chapters of the book there are many interesting quotations from letters from Wagner to the author.

The volume is well got up; but there are unfortunate misprints—Mendon for Meudon, Luttichon and Luttichorn for Lüttichau, and many similar ones. The "Elijah," too, is stated to have been given at Liverpool in 1836: "St. Paul," of course, was meant.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

RECENT CONCERTS.

DR. JOACHIM played Max Bruch's new Violin Concerto (No. 3 in D minor) at the third Philharmonic concert last Thursday week, and gave a sympathetic reading of the work, although it was not one of his finest performances. The Concerto, in spite of its skilful writing and melodious slow movement, will scarcely throw into the shade Max Bruch's first attempt in this branch of musical composition. In Cherubini's taking Overture in G (composed for the Society in 1815) and in Schumann's Symphony in C, Mr. Cowen did not obtain satisfactory results from the fine body of instrumentalists under his direction. His own elegant Suite, "The Language of Flowers," was, however, well rendered. Mme. Nordica was the vocalist.

Mr. Frederic Lamond appeared at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and played Tchaikowsky's pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor (Op. 23), a work which had not been heard there since it was introduced by Mr. Dannreuther in 1876. The opening movement is barbaric in its boldness, and it is to be regretted that good and impressive thematic material should often be weakened, or even spoilt, by tricks of virtuosity. Throughout the work, indeed, technical display is far too prominent a feature. The middle slow movement is not a strong one; but the Allegro finale, if not deep, has power, and well deserves its qualifying epithet "con fuoco." Mr. Lamond accomplished the enormously difficult performance with wonderful skill and brilliancy, and was well received. He afterwards played, as solos, Schubert-Liszt's "Du bist die Ruh," an unsatisfactory transcription, and a Strauss-Tausig piece. Mr. Arthur Herve's "Overture in G," produced in 1890 by Mr. Albeniz, was also given. It is an earnest and interesting composition, but too much spun out, and at times too Wagnerian. The scoring is clever, but the brass is used to excess. Mr. Herve was called to the platform at the close of the fine performance under Mr. Mann's direction. Haydn's Salomon Symphony in D was admirably rendered, and proved a pleasing contrast to the exciting Russian music. In listening to Haydn one cannot help feeling that the composer was indeed one of the "old" masters, and yet his fresh genial strains are often more welcome than the sounding brass and clanging cymbal of many a modern musician.

The Popular Concert season came to a close on Monday evening. There is little to say about

the performances, except that they were all excellent, and received with the enthusiasm and demand for encores usual on special nights. The programme opened with Mozart's Quintet in G minor, and the wonderful Adagio especially was rendered in a most impressive manner. Signor Piatti gave a finished performance of Max Bruch's now popular "Kol Nidrei" in his best manner. Mme. Neruda and Dr. Joachim were heard in Bach's Concerto in D minor for two violins, and the delicate and melodious Largo was given with great feeling. The encore was a slow movement by Spohr, in which the two violinists were accompanied on the pianoforte by Sir C. Hallé. Miss Zimmermann played in Schumann's pianoforte Quintet with artistic taste and power. Mr. Plunket Greene sang with his usual success.

MUSIC NOTES.

THE Rev. E. H. Moberly's string orchestra of seventy lady performers—which has already been favourably received at Salisbury and at Oxford—is announced to give a concert in London, at Princes Hall, on the evening of Thursday, May 19, with Mr. Moberly himself as conductor. We observe that some men are admitted for the double bass. The leader of the orchestra is Miss Winefred Holiday, who will be heard in two violin solos—Schumann's "Abenlied" and Brahms-Joachim's Hungarian Dance in D minor.

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